Bellefonte Republican.

Established in 1869.} "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN. {Terms: $2.00 per annum

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Bellefonte Republican.

By EDWARD T. TUTEN.

To Correspondents.—No communications published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

General Grant has been placed on the retired list—along with Hayes.

The Democracy is apparently hunting for an issue with a microscope.

It is to be hoped that Sergeant Mason may yet be able to be in attendance at Guiteau's funeral.

Senator Alexander will be a candidate for re-election, but as Clinton and Clearfield will each present a candidate, the Philadelphia *Times* thinks his chances for receiving the nomination are not flattering.

Last Sunday's issue of the Philadelphia *Press* marked the first anniversary of its Sunday edition and we are pleased to note that the enterprise has been eminently successful. The *Press*, during the past two years, has advanced to the front of Pennsylvanin journalism, and justly deserves the great success it has met with and its widespread popularity.

The *Utica Observer* thinks that the result of the town elections recently held in New Jersey is calculated to encourage every Democratic voter in the country. If *The Observer* is correct then every Democratic voter in the country possesses such a genius for being encouraged on the slenderest provocation as to warrant the presumption that he is a lineal descendant of Mark Tapley.

"The reflecting citizen cannot fail to have noticed how downward and utterly unsatisfactory has been the course of American politics since Mr. Tilden was cheated out of the Presidency." It is *The Los Angeles Herald* that contains this brilliant addition to the fictitious literature of the Pacific coast. All rights reserved. The editor of *The Herald* has only to work the vein he has just struck, soon to be hailed as the Jules Verne of Los Angeles.

The Guiteau family seems to be in hard luck. The assassin's days are but few and numbered, and his chief counsel and brother-in-law is unable to find in the notoriety which the trial gave him compensation for his losses of time and money. His lecture in Chicago recently was a most dismal failure; his proposed work is without a publisher and now the sprightly Chicago *Herald* says it is the impression in that city that "some of Guiteau's inspiration has penetrated the head of his counsel."

A sad reminiscence of Mr. Longfellow is related by Mr. G. W. Childs, who several years ago entertained the poet at dinner in Rome. He was walking to the dining-room with Mr. Childs, and on their way through the corridor of the hotel they passed a series of lighted wax candles placed in candelabra surrounded by flowers. Mr. Longfellow immediately shaded his face with his hand and begged his companion to hasten his footsteps. It was through the flame of a lighted candle, when in the act of melting some sealing wax, that Mrs. Longfellow was burnt to death.

Among the last signatures of the poet Longfellow was the one which he affixed to his portrait engraved by Marshall. There were 1,025 impressions taken from the plate before it was destroyed, and of these Longfellow signed 1,011, putting his name to the last one a week ago last Tuesday, on which day he wrote to the publishers of the picture, Barrie & Co., of Philadelphia, the almost prophetic words, "My task is done." It is five years since Marshall began his work on the plate, and the picture, which was exhibited for the first time yesterday, does not show the ravages which failing health has lately made in the face of the poet.

Let us have Peace.

Conkling seems to be the target for a goodly number of the newspaper fraternity. After all, no matter how well or poorly we may like ex-Senator Conkling, U. S. Grant and their friends, it is just to remember that they are Republicans; that they are men of illustrious records in public life; that they are not plotting the overthrow of either the party or the Government; and that they are entitled to fair and respectful treatment.

There may be differences of opinion among us as to the wisdom of some of their words or the propriety of some of their acts. Some of us may be displeased at any new prominence or power which they may from time to time acquire. We may be prone to regard them as stalwarts, and to look upon them as else than fellow-Republicans. But while our judgment, as well as our words, should be untrammeled by party affiliation, caution should be exercised that the opposite extreme—that of passionate prejudice—is not reached in our opinions or our utterances. The Republicans not only of Pennsylvania, but of the Nation, should take care that this extreme of error does not run riot. Blind devotion to party may destroy personal independence, but wanton feeling of the prejudices which exist within us all may impair or destroy the party. The Republican party is not yet so mighty or infallible that it can afford to indulge in disruption on account of a trivial matter of taste, or to weaken itself by uneasy widening of an unfortunate breach. We cannot sanction intemperateness in this matter, even though there appear slight provocation. Where, for instance, did appear the discretion or the justice when the leading Republican paper of the United States formally ascribed to Mr. Conkling equal guilt with the wretched assassin in Garfield's murder? Is Mr. Conkling to be denounced an outlaw, simply because he, as a politician and as a senator, had a certain contest with the late President? Is a public man who pursues what he in his position regards as his honorable course to a given matter, to be held accountable for all the influences upon public opinion and all the effect upon the sanity of mental weaklings that this nation may directly or indirectly exercise? Because the mistaken leaders of the South, actuated by erring motives of patriotism, seceded from the union, were they murderers of the thousands who fell in battle? Shall we associate Jefferson Davis with J. Wilkes Booth as the assassin of Lincoln?

When he engaged in his contest with President Garfield in regard to a certain matter of the rights of a Senator, Mr. Conkling was actuated by a regard for the principles involved. With all his faults, Roscoe Conkling is not a hypocrite. And when one Guiteau, a dazed and unbalanced creature, shot the President, he alone, in law or reason, was responsible for the act. If Senator Conkling antagonized the administration of Garfield, he did it honorably.

When he sought re-election to the Senate, he employed no dishonorable methods. He may retire from politics forever, and leave behind him a name unstained by any crime more heinous than ambition or selfishness.

When President Arthur nominated this man for a seat upon the bench he named one whose ability, fitness and purity are unquestioned. He named a Republican, a leader and a gentleman. That nomination was confirmed by the senate, and if Mr. Conkling had chosen to accept the place the bench would have been well served, and the country anything but disgraced.

True, the nomination of Mr. Conkling was at this time an impolitic act; it was unpopular; it was made more as a medium of conveying a compliment than as a legitimate, official appointment. The selection of the man was both good and bad; and the President's apparent motive was anything but creditable to him.

But for all this there is no cause for factional fightings or violent words. On the contrary, there is need of harmony, and of moderation of thought and expression. The Republican party should not go down in a hole dug by its own hands, or give the world a large illustration of the dog and the bone. If there have been wrongs, and slights, and hot words, let them be forgotten. If errors have been made, let them be overlooked. If there are cold and jarring factions, let them be melted away by the warmth of a mutual endeavor to be just and generous.

Harmony is needed in the Republican party now if it ever was. Dangers are ahead. The enemy is watchful and eager. Already the opposition is counting upon success where it would be possible only by Republican dissension. The Republican party has a work to perform. It has need for living. But it cannot survive, and maintain its power and usefulness, if the present dissensions long continue. There is nothing to quarrel about but trifling matters of prejudice and passion. But even over such small things the quarrelling will go on if the press feeds the flames with the fuel of hard words and unnecessary criticism. There is no place where harmony is more needed than here in Central Pennsylvania. The things there may be to quarrel about are things of the past. Let them be buried and forgotten. Our voice shall ever be heard upon the side of peace and harmony.

The Heathen Chinee.

Both political parties are committed to the exclusion of Chinese immigrants, and thus the so-called Chinese debate in Congress, which ended last Thursday with the passage of the Senate bill through the House of Representatives by a vote of 177 against 65, has been in fact not a deliberate consideration whether such immigrants shall or shall not be excluded, for, since democrats and republicans are alike irrational in the endeavor to put their respective parties in the relation with what they suppose is the popular impulse, the presumed wisdom of an anti-Chinese boom is with both a foregone conclusion—that is to say, each is ready to kneel down to the Dennis Kearney party on the Pacific slope; not because either imagines it would be right, but because both know that, right or wrong, it gains votes. On the main issue, therefore, of the wisdom or unwisdom of the exclusion of the mild heathen there has been no contention as to which party shall get down the lowest and make its subserviency to the Denxis Kearney element most evident and unmistakable, in order that the claim to the gratitude and the votes of that element shall be made correspondingly clear. There is also another contention, for, while all want to "make their record" in this particular, some want to make it in such a way as to save appearances and save the Chinese treaty, and others are indifferent to such trifles.

There is, of course, no doubt whatever of the absolute right of the American people to exclude from this country the Chinese or anybody else. Man has a right to "change his home," as we have held in our Chinese treaty, but there is no natural right of migration to any country whose people do not want him. Immigration stands upon the ground of privilege, which a people may accord or not, as they choose. Every nation that has taken possession of a part of the earth's surface and settled it and is dominant over it has as absolute a right to exclude others as any individual has to shut the doors of his own house against intruders. But the nations that we call civilized have not exercised this right arbitrarily. China and Japan formerly exercised it, but they abandoned it under the influence of Western ideas, and we believe that if the Chinese bill becomes a law by virtue of the signature of the President Corea and the United States will be the only two countries that will stand upon the theory of the absolute exclusion of any class of foreign born people merely as such. But the policy of the American people has hitherto been been very different, and if it be true that the civilization of a people is in proportion to the liberality with which it opens its doors to all the world our record on this subject of immigration gives us at least one clear claim to regard ourselves as the most civilized of nations. Let not the demagogues in Congress make any mistake on this subject. The clamor against the Chinese to which they have responded with this bill is not the first clamor against cheap foreign labor that has been raised by the ignorant selfishness of laboring masses in this country. Once already this issue has been decided against them by the general intelligence and liberal spirit of the nation. It is less than half a century since the native laborer raised the cry that the bread was to be taken out of his mouth by the coming swarms of Irish and German immigrants, but we have not heard that any considerable part of the people has starved on account of bread taken in that way. How much of the enormous development of the resources of the country was due to the vast immigration that a class of demagogues would have kept out our economists recogonize.

Are we now so rich in labor and in other respects that we do not want any more laborers? Is the territory all occupied? Are the mills all full? Is there not room for another man? On the contrary there is a call from every direction for more labor. Even California itself wants immigrants, and we hear from that State the argument that the wine producing area could easily be doubled if patient and thrifty laborers could be had. Yet a country whose wine product might become as valuable a staple as our cotton permits itself to lose the most patient, industrious and thrifty laborer in the world because she dares not raise her voice against the clamor of the Dennis Kearney party. Labor is demoralized all over the country today by the abundance of work and the scarcity of workers; for this is the secret of the strikes on railroads, in mills and in the building trades. Building has been brought to a standstill by the demand for five dollars a day from a class of workmen who get about a dollar in other countries. But, say the anti-Chinese men, if we do want immigrants we do not want the Chinaman because he is wicked, because of his demoralizing vices. If the Chinaman is worse in his moral character and in his general conduct than some of our immigrants from Europe—take the Mormon horde for instance—he is a pretty bad fellow; but it is strange he does not show it. We believe the statistics prove that criminal justice has had less occasion to deal with him than with any other foreigner who comes to this country.—New York *Herald*.

Cannon, he of Utah, has been "shooting off his mouth" down at Washington. This gentleman has several wives, or concubines, owns a great deal of property, has quite a large family of children, and is regarded, by himself, as a great account sort of a man. Mr. Cannon wanted to represent Utah in the House of Representatives as a Territorial Delegate; he wanted polygamy let alone; he wanted the tithing house protected by Congress; he wanted the "religion" of his fellow-progenitors held sacred. But Mr. Cannon has received some discouragements. He is sad. He talks of outrage. He speaks like a patriarch, and says the religion cannot be suppressed. He whines of "persecution" and would like to appear a martyr before the eyes of the world. Bah! Let this old Cannon be fired along with the lude organization and customs he represents.

James B. Weaver, the Greenback candidate for President in 1880, purposes to run for Congress this fall. This is a palable retrogression. It is "as though a rose should shut and be a bud again."

Gen. James A. Beaver.

Four years ago the gentleman whose name heads this article was prominently mentioned as a candidate for Governor. He was believed by many to be the coming man. But he was not pressed, and Gov. Hoyt carried off the prize. From that day, however, to the present, he has been looked upon by Republicans, in all parts of the State, as the probable successor of the present incumbent. His ability as a lawyer, his splendid record as a soldier, his high moral character, all tended to render him an exceedingly available candidate for the highest office in the gift of the people of Pennsylvania. This has also been understood by the Democratic party, and not being able to discover anything in his character which would prove distaseful to the people, they have raised the cry that he is the candidate of the bosses. We concede that in this position they come nearer stating the truth than they usually do. The bosses are undoubtedly bringing about his nomination, for in the 28 counties which have chosen delegates he is the unqualified choice of the delegates of at least 24. In these counties the bosses are the Republican people. They have taken this matter in hand and propose to be heard. They say we will nominate this man who has led a blameless life, whose ability is unquestioned, who left a leg upon the field of battle as a test of his patriotism, and then we will see how many of the good citizens of the old Keystone State will vote to strike him down. How many will listen to the yelpings of the Democratic curs and their guerrilla allies, and vote to turn over to Democratic hands the State Government and the Legislature. We might as well meet the issue now. If we cannot win with such a candidate, who will have 50,000 Grand Army men to strip for the fight in his behalf, who will have thousands upon thousands of those who respect the ordinances of the Sabbath and the christian religion to support him regardless of politics, then we cannot with any. We accept the situation. Gen. Beaver will be nominated. He already has the central counties solid for him. He will carry the west and the north and very many of the eastern counties. The bosses, in other words the Republican masses, are doing the work for him.—*McKean Miner*.

England's prickly scare over the projected tunnel under the Channel has been followed by a spasm of sense. Such speeches as have been made by Mr. Childers and Mr. Trevelyan have tended to reassure a nation which is always brave and self-possessed when danger is to be faced, but which invariably falls an easy prey to preternatural suspicion. Our special cable dispatches quote a remark for the Secretary for War that the Government can put 25,000 men in the field at any moment and 70,000 men within six weeks. These are undoubtedly troops of the line, and are not to be confounded with the volunteers, who in an emergency could muster 50,000 men, imperfectly drilled, but thoroughly good soldiers. With these military reserves so readily massed for active service, Englishmen ought to be released from the nightmare of sudden invasion and utter helplessness. There is not a diplomatist nor a staff-officer on the Continent who deems it feasible to surprise the Dover garison and to use a submarine tunnel as a base of supplies. Yet the panic-mongers on the island have been chattering like magpies about the helplessness of a nation of 35,500,000 souls.—*N. Y. Tribune*.

There is a most remarkable and successful temperance movement in Arkansas. The Memphis *Appeal* quotes from its exchanges all over that State expressions of gratification over the closing of saloons, signing of pledges, and growth of prohibition sentiment.

GENERAL NOTES.

Silk culture has become a thriving industry in Louisiana.

A Middleboro, (Mass.) boy, only 12 years of age, weighs 227 pounds.

A man in Lincoln county, Ky., has just been fined $46 for beating his wife, and 1 cent for driving his mother-in-law out of his house "by force of guns."

The female teachers of Toronto ask for an increase of salaries Their average pay now is about $325 per annum, which they say is too little for them to live upon.

The English will catch, try, convict and hang a murderer while this country is hunting for clews in a similar case. English criminals are not kept in suspense very long.

Mrs. Fish, a school teacher in the town of Scriba, Oswego county, was hit in the back of the neck by a snow-ball a short time ago. Brain fever resulted, and she died in a day or two.

The fastest passage ever made under sail from Hong Kong to San Francisco has been accomplished by the Wandering Jew—a Maine built vessel—which covered the distance in thirty-four days.

The remarkable fact is stated that not a single passenger has ever been killed on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, which is 490 miles long, and has been in operation for twenty-five or thirty years.

Madame Carla Serena, the noted traveler is a small, delicate woman, with dark hair and brilliant black eyes. Her figure is erect and her step quick and light. She speaks several languages, and lectures eloquently upon subjects suggested by her journeys in the East.

The Salvation Army—which in this instance includes a general and two soldiers—has at last invaded Paris. It isn't having very good luck, according to reports, but that probably suggests that it is all the more needed. Our own Salvation Army seems to have disappeared entirely.

It is stated by a French journal, and affirmed in London, that the Prince of Wales paid a visit of eight and forty hours to Paris the other day for the purpose of regulating some financial matters, and that in that time he raised a loan of a million francs. The existence of certain skeletons in the Prince's cupboard, which the loan is intended to cover, is hinted at. A loan £40,000, however, is but a paltry one alongside what other English princes have done.

It is to be inferred, from an advertisement in the *Clipper*, that Mr. Woods disapproves of his wife going on the stage. "Managers engaging her," he says, "will be prosecuted. She is between 30 and 35 years old, medium height light eyes, brown hair, just turning a little gray, very slim build, weighing about ninety-five pounds, and when she last wrote home was playing in Ohio. She is recently reported to be in love with a barn-storming show. Members of troupes in which she may be found are liable to have their baggage attached."

The Duke of Edinburgh is not popular among the English people. He is thought to be haughty and ultra conservative, and his connection with Russia excites suspicion of his tendency to administrative severity. It is certain that in the present case Charles II's observation to his brother, when the latter declared that he would one day be beheaded like his father for his weakness in governing an unruly people, might be repeated with great aptness by the Prince of Wales: "Nay, nay, I am safe, for they would never behead me to make you king."

A few years ago it was estimated that it would take fourteen to fifteen years to become a member of the Athenæum Club of London, but of late there have been many vacancies, and the members have been black balling freely. A well known literary man recently received eighteen black balls at this club; but, nevertheless, so large was the number of voters that he got in, as it takes one in ten to exclude. The most extraordinary ballot in the history of the club took place when Dr. Cumming came up, for two-fifths of the whole number were black balls. Lord Houghton excused himself for having proposed this candidate by by stating that he "had been led by the Doctor to believe that the world would have come to an end before the time would arrive when he would come up for ballot."

The King family were unpopular in Montgomery County, Mo., being drunkards, brawlers and thieves. Last Christmas the three sons got into a bar-room fight and killed a very popular young man. On the following night a mob of masked men fired into the King house, killing a son and daughter, and wounding the mother and a second son. This dastardly and murderous deed excited much comment abroad, but at home it was so far condoned, and the lynchers were so influential, that no effort was made at a prosecution. But the sufferings of the wounded King boy seem to have wrought a change in local sentiment. He lost an eye and an arm by the bullets, and was terribly frozen while crawling through the snow to escape. He is a deformed, helpless cripple for life. Lately some residents mustered sufficient courage to hold meetings for discussing the subject, and now money has been subscribed to enable him to sue several of the assassins for damages.

From records in the State archives of Hesse-Darmstadt, dating back to the thirteenth century, it appears that the public executioner's fee for boiling a criminal in oil was twenty-four florins; for decapitating with the sword, fifteen florins and a half; for quartering, the same; for breaking on the wheel, five florins thirty kreuzers; for tearing a man to pieces, eighteen florins. Ten florins per head was his charge for hanging, and he burned delinquents alive at the rate of fourteen florins apiece. For applying the "Spanish boot" his fee was only two florins. Five florins were paid to him every time he subjected a refractory witness to the rack. The same amount was his due for "branding the sign of the gallows with a red-hot iron upon the back, forehead or cheek of a thief," as well as for "cutting off the nose and ears of a slanderer or blasphemer." Flogging with rods was a cheap punishment, its remuneration being fixed at three florins thirty kreuzers.

Poetry.

NEARNE BELOVED.

GOETHE.

I think of thee when bright the sunbeams shimmer
Where ocean flows;
I think of thee when pale the moonlight glimmer
In fountain shows.

I see but thee when on the distant highway
The dust is blown;
In darksome night, where trembles in a by-way
The wanderer alone.

I hear but thee when yond' with muffled beating
The waves dash high;
Oft in the silent grove I send thee greeting
When none is nigh.

I am with thee, e'en if afar thou'rt pining,
Yet thou art near!
The sun has set, and now the stars are shining,
Would thou wert here!

MAKE SOMEBODY GLAD.

BY REBECCA R. PIERCE.

On life's rugged road
As we journey each day,
Far, far more of sunshine
Would brighten the way,
If, forgetful of self
And our troubles, we had
The will, and would try
To make other hearts glad.

Though of the world's wealth
We've little in store,
And labor to keep
Grim want from the door,
With a hand that is kind,
And a heart that is true,
To make others glad
There is much we may do.

A word kindly spoken,
A smile or a tear,
Though seeming but trifles,
Full often may cheer.
Each day to our lives
Some pleasure 'twould add,
To be conscious that we
Had made somebody glad.

Those who sit in the darkness
Of sorrow, so drear,
Have need of a word
Of solace and cheer;
There are homes that are desolate,
Hearts that are sad—
Do something for some one,
Make somebody glad.

Our Story Teller.

The Broken Engagement.

When Mary Clairmont's engagement was proclaimed to the world there ensued a general expression of surprise.

People generally are surprised at matrimonial engagements. There is always some cogent reason why things should have been adjusted otherwise—why John should have married Joan and Peter should prefer Betsey. Nobody ever yet was married to suit everybody.

But in Mary Clairmont's case it did really seem as if the course of true love had interfered seriously with the current of common sense and prudence.

Miss Clairmont was only one-and-twenty, a tall, imperial beauty, with dewy black eyes, a skin as fresh as damask roses, and dark-brown hair, coiled in shining bands at the back of her head. Moreover, Miss Clairmont had a 'career' before her. She had just graduated from Medfield Medical university and taken out her diploma as an M. D.

'And only to think of it,' said aunt Jo, bursting into tears of vexation and disappointment, 'that she must go and ruin all her prospects by getting engaged to Harry Marlow, down in New York!'

'It does seem strange, Aunt Jo, when I sit down and think of it,' said Doctor Mary, laughing and blushing. 'Six months ago my profession was all the world to me. I neither wished nor cared for anything outside its limits. The future was all mapped out before me, without let or hindrance; and now—'

'Humph!' growled Aunt Jo. 'Any brainless idiot can get married and keep a man's house and mend his shirts for him, but you were made for something higher and more dignified, Mary.'

Mary's dew-bright eyes sparkled. 'Higher, Aunt Jo?' said she. 'More dignified? There you are mistaken. There is no higher or more dignified lot in life than that of the true wife of a noble husband.'

'Fiddlesticks!' said Aunt Jo. 'As if every poor fool who was dazzled by the glitter of a wedding-ring didn't say the same thing! You've disappointed me, Mary Clairmont, and I'm ashamed of you, and that is the long and short of it.'

Mary smiled.

'Dear Aunt Jo,' said she, 'I shall not let my sword and shield rust, believe me. Harry has only his own talents to advance him in the world, and it will be at least a year before we shall be ready to marry. In the meantime I shall accept the post of visiting physician to the Aldenbury almshouse and practice my profession in Aldenbury just the same as if there were no engagement.'

'I wish to goodness there wasn't,' said Aunt Jo. 'I tell you what, Mary, I don't fancy that smiling, smooth-tongued young man of yours, and I never shall.'

Still Doctor Mary Clairmont kept her temper.

'I am sorry, Aunt Jo,' she said pleasantly. 'But I hope that you will eventually change your mind.'

'I used to keep a thread-and-needle store when I was a young woman,' remarked Aunt Jo, dryly, 'and I always could tell the ring of a counterfeit half-dollar when a customer laid it on the counter. I could then, and I can now—and I tell you what, Mary, there's base metal about Harry Marlow!'

Doctor Mary bit her lip.

'Perhaps. We will not discuss the subject further, Aunt Jo,' she said, with quiet dignity, and the old lady said no more.

'Aunt Jo is wrong!' persisted the pretty young M. D. to herself.

'Mary is making a fool of herself!' thought Aunt Jo.

Aldenbury was a pretty manufacturing village, with a main street shaded by umbrageous maples a 'west end,' where people who had made their fortunes lived comfortably in roomy old houses, surrounded by velvet lawns and terraced gardens, and an 'east end,' where people fought desperately and not always successfully to keep soul and body together on the merest pitance.

And a little way out of the village the almhouses, built and endowed by a certain smuggling sea captain, whose conscience had pricked him during his latter days, raised their gray-stone gables to the sky, and made a picturesque background to the landscape.

Doctor Mary Clairmont made something of a sensation at Aldenbury. Up to this time all the resident M. D's had been snuffy old gentlemen with wigs or pert young ones with eye-glasses.

A beautiful young lady who wrote prescriptions and compounded pills was a novelty in the town, and by no means a disagreeable one. People rather liked the idea, once they had convinced themselves that the lady doctor thoroughly understood herself and her patients.

And the poor old people at the almshouse grew to love Doctor Mary and listen with eager ears for the sound of her carriage wheels over the blue-gravel drive which led up to the portico.

It was a brilliant December day when the young physician stood in the neatly carpeted reception room, drawing on her fur gloves previous to entering her neat phaeton once again, while she reiterated to the white-capped maid some directions respecting old Ann Mudgett's rheumatism, when the matron hurried in.

'Oh, I beg pardon, Doctor Clairmont,' said she, 'but I clean forgot the new old woman!'

'The new old woman,' repeated Doctor Mary with a smile.

'That is,' explained Mrs. Cunningham, 'she only came last night—a quiet old soul, half blind and quite bad with the asthma. Perhaps you had better just see her before you go. She brought a card of admission from Doctor Merton, the New York clergyman, who is one of our directors, you know. And she seems a decent body enough.'

So Doctor Mary went cheerfully into the little brick paved room, with its white pallet-bed, cushioned rocking chair and neatly draped casement, where sat a poor, little shriveled up woman, wrapped in a faded shawl.

She looked timidly up, as Doctor Mary came in, from under the border of her cap.

'I'm a poor body, miss,' said she, 'and I'm sensible I'm making a deal of trouble in the world. But the Lord don't always take us, miss, when we'd like to go.'

'This is the doctor,' said Mrs. Cunningham.

The old woman would have risen up to make a feeble courtesy, but Doctor Mary motioned her to keep her seat.

'What is your name?' said she pleasantly.

'Louise Marlow, miss.'

'Marlow? That is an unusual name, isn't it?' said Mary Clairmont, coloring in spite of herself.

'We're English, miss,' said the old woman struggling bravely with her asthma. 'There ain't many of us in this country. I've a son, miss, in the law business, as any mother might be proud of.'

'A son!' echoed Miss Cunningham; 'and you in the almshouse!'

'Not that it's his fault ma'am,' the old creature made haste to explain. 'My son is to be married to a fine proud young lady, as is fit for any prince in all the land, and of course he can't be expected to burden himself with a helpless old woman like me. He says I'm to write and let him know how I get along, and if I'm sick or anything he'll try to see me. I sewed carpets until the asthma got hold of me and supported myself comfortably. But of course I couldn't lay up anything for a rainy day—who could? And Henry couldn't help me for he's getting ready to be married, poor lad! So I went to Doctor Merton and asked him did he know of any decent place where an old woman like me could end her days in peace and he gave me a card to come here and some money to pay my traveling expenses—God bless him!—and here I am.'

Mary Clairmont had listened quietly to the garrulous tale, but the color had varied in her cheek more than once as she stood there.

'Is your son's name Harry Marlow?' she said, slowly and thoughtfully.

'Yes, miss, at your service,' said the old woman, with a duck of her white capped head, which was made to do duty in place of the impossible courtesy.

'Is he like this?' said Dr. Mary, taking a photograph from her pocket.

The old woman, with trembling hands, fitted on her iron-bowed spectacles, and looked at the picture, uttering a little cry of recognition.

'Sure, miss, it's his own self,' she cried. 'You're acquainted with him, then?'

'Somewhat,' said Dr. Mary, composedly, as she returned the photograph to its place. 'And now I will leave you something to relieve this difficulty in breathing.'

But the old crone eyed her wistfully.

'Perhaps you know the young lady my son is to marry?'

'Yes,' said Dr. Mary, writing something in her prescription book. 'I have seen her.'

'Perhaps, miss,' faltered the old woman, 'you would give her my humble duty, and tell her I would just like to look at her for once and see what she is like. There is no fear of my troubling her, miss, for I mean to end my days here. But I would like to see her just once. And if it wouldn't be asking too much miss, would you please write to my son, and tell him where I am?—for I'm no scholar myself, and I'm his mother, after all.'

'I will write to him,' said Dr. Mary, quietly; and so she went away.

'I never see a lady doctor afore,' said old Mrs. Marlow with a long sigh. 'But she's a pretty creeter, and it seems good to have her around. I hope she'll come again soon.'

'You may be very sure of that,' said the matron brusquely. 'Dr. Clairmont ain't one to neglect poor people because they are poor.'

That evening Aunt Joe, frying crullers over the kitchen fire, was surprised by a visit from her niece, who came in all wrapped in furs, with her cheeks crimsoned with the frosty winter air.

'Bless me! this ain't never you?' said Aunt Joe peering over the rims of her spectacles.

'I drove over to see you, Aunt Joe,' said Mary, 'to tell you that you were right. The metal was counterfeit.'

'Eh?' said Aunt Joe, mechanically ladling out the brown, curly crullers, although she did not look at what she was doing.

'I have written to Harry Marlow, canceling our engagement,' said Dr. Mary, calmly, albeit her voice faltered a little. 'The man who will heartlessly let his old mother go into an almshouse, sooner than take the trouble to maintain her, can be no fit husband for any woman!'

And then she sat down by the fire and told Aunt Joe everything; for crabbed, crusty old Joe had been like a mother to her, and the girl's heart was full to overflowing.

When she ceased speaking Aunt Joe nodded her head.

'You have done well and wisely,' said she.

Old Mrs. Marlow died that winter, in Aldenbury almshouse, with her head on Dr. Mary Clairmont's arm, and never knew that her garrulous confessions had deprived her son of his promised wife.

And Mary says quietly and resolutely that her profession must be husband and home to her henceforward.

'Just what it ought to be,' said Aunt Joe. 'No woman ever yet succeeded in doing two things at once.'

The Pardon Board a Necessity.

At the recent gathering of constitution makers in Pittsburg, discussion arose as to the workings of the various provisions of the new Constitution, and among others the section establishing a Board of Pardons was specially discussed in view of the public criticisms relative to the pardon of the legislative bribers. Judge Black in his remarks said:

I was counsel for the Commonwealth in the case against Kemble and felt a deep solicitude as to what should become of it. When this case was acted on by the board I was in Scotland, and when I heard of it I thought of what Sidney Smith said at the time Pennsylvania failed to pay interest on her bonds—that the proper thing to do when any American came to London would be to catch him, throw him down, take away his pocket-book and clothes and London guide, sell the lot and apply the proceeds to the payment of interests on Pennsylvania bonds. I felt that might happen to me when I went back to London But I remembered that the Attorney-General was on the board, and I had faith in him and that he would not do anything wrong or allow the rest to do it, and therefore as soon as I got home I made particular inquiry as to the reasons for the action of the board, and I now say publicly as I have said before that I was and am perfectly satisfied with their action. If I had been on the board I should have voted to remit Kemble's imprisonment. When holding the office of Attorney-General I practically exercised the pardoning power of the United States, and I remembered that I pardoned a man sentenced for a high crime on substantially the same ground as those on which the board relieved Kemble.

Ex-Governor Curtin said: "The Pardon Board is a necessity. I would not have the office of Governor if obliged to hear application for pardon alone. It is too much for any man to endure. He can have peace and comfort neither day nor night. Furthermore, it is a great hindrance to fraud. I once granted a pardon on records, letters and petitions, all of which turned out to have been forged. With publicity and an opportunity to oppose great abuse must exist in the exercise of the pardoning power, no matter how exacting a Governor may be. I was an advocate of the creation of a board in the convention, and reported from my committee, and I am satisfied with its working. The number of pardons granted have been reduced very largely and very few, if any, now get through fraudulently. As to the Kemble matter, I have to say that Governor Hoyt did perfectly right in remitting that part of Kemble's sentence which the law did not impose. If I had been in his place I would have done as he did."

A delegation representing the employes of the State, War and Navy Departments building and all the navy yards throughout the country waited upon the President last week and urged the enforcement of the eight-hour law of 1868, as was done under President Grant's administration.

A Remarkable Will.

The following strange story comes from Machias, Maine: When Miss Clarissa B. Foster left her deaf and dumb brother, Horatio N. Foster, $7,000, she signified that upon his death his five brothers should divide the $7,000 among them. This Horatio decided not to do, and on March 3, 1880, eleven days before his death, at the age of 76, he made a will of his own. Not only was he a deaf mute, but he suffered with paralysis of the right arm and leg. He was a man of fine physique, six feet tall, with a head indicative of intellect. Ideas were communicated by pantomime and words. By long practice he had learned to read many words upon the lips, by watching intently the lips and the face of the party talking to him. In response he used imitative signs and partially pronounced a few words. Most of his language was pantomimic.

For instance "a week," the motion of prayer (one Sunday or praying day); "a year," the imitation of reaping, "wife," the arm in a position to be taken by a woman and a kiss; "money," the circular shape of a dollar on the palm; to distinguish silver money he touched his white cuff, collar or shirt. His skill in farming; to plan and work, was far above the average. In mechanical work, he was a genius.

At the making of his will six witnesses, including his brother Andrew, Dr. Johnson, of East Machias, and Dr. Hunter, of Machias, were present. A copy of his sister's will from whom he inherited his property of $7,000, and a package of bonds, used as a symbol of the property, were laid on the table. Pointing to the will and the bonds, Dr. Johnson made an imitation of writing, and with a questioning look asked if he should write the will. Horatio had learned by long practice to read upon the lips many words. He nodded assent.

Then Dr. Johnson imitated death, pointed to the old will, the bonds, the blank paper, saying in words: "When you are dead and buried, what do you want done with all your money?" The words "when, dead, buried, what, all and money" Horatio could without doubt read from the lips.

He replied, moving his lips to say "baby," his sign for his brother Jacob, pointing to the door out of which he had gone and described a half circle on top of his head, his sign for his brother's wife, who wore a braid in that manner, pointing to the door out of which she had gone and making a cutting motion across his arm to indicate division into equal parts.

Then a young lady, who readily communicated with him, repeated Dr. Johnson's question. He replied as before, omitting the pointing to the doors. Then she placed the photographs of his heirs before him, repeating the same question with words and signs. He immediately selected the photographs of his brother and wife, with the sign of division. Dr. Johnson again asked him. He took the two photographs, placed them apart from the others, with the sign of division His bearing was thoughtful, serious and intelligent, his eyes keenly fixed on the lips of the party communicating with him.

The will was then written by Dr. Johnson, read to the company, explained to the mute by signs previously used, and to this he nodded his head. He was then asked to make his mark, when he took up the pen, and, to the surprise of all, signed a capital H. The will was contested by some of the brothers, and last week they lost their case, the court sustaining the will.

A writer in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* gives some of the current superstitions of Kentucky negroes. If a person passes through a funeral procession he will die before the oldest one in it. If a dog lies on its back and howls it presages an early death in the family. If the longest snake killed in a day's search be suspended from the tree nearest to a parched field it will bring rain. If it be necessary to turn back after starting on an errand, the consequent bad luck may be averted by making a cross in the path with the left forefinger. A stutterer may be cured by creeping up behind him unawares and knocking him down with a raw beef tongue just taken from the beast by an unmarried butcher under 21. A bloody knife, a bottle of alcohol, and a bag of live lizards are an effective outfit for bewitching an enemy: but the intended victim is often warned of the danger by an owl's screech close to his cabin. The recipient of a poisonous snake's bite drinks a pint of whiskey, and then, if sober enough, kills the first black chicken with white tail feathers he can find, picks the feathers out, and burns them.

"Me Lud's Coat Made to Fit."

Mr. Poole, a famous London draper and tailor, was having a vacation at Brighton, where one morning on the pier he met a nobleman who was one of his customers. 'Good morning, Mr. Poole,' said the peer. 'Good morning, my lord,' replied the tailor, who then passed on. 'Stay, Mr. Poole; I wanted to show you this coat,' replied the aristocrat. 'It doesn't fit me at all.' Mr. Poole was a gentleman of ready wit. He stopped, looked carefully at the coat, then, drawing a piece of chalk from his pocket, said: 'Your lordship is right; the coat wants to be taken in here, and let out here, and shortened here and just a bit lengthened here; and at each 'here' he made a heavy chalk-mark. 'Now, my lord,' he continued, as he saw a curious crowd had gathered around, 'if you will just take that coat up to London, marked as it is, my manager will see that it is altered to your satisfaction.' His lordship did not again commit the impertinence of talking shop to Mr. Poole.

Legs, Male and Female.

It is a fact which, however widely observed, seems to have escaped the attention of all writers hitherto, that no object in nature excites a woman's ridicule as does a man's leg. There seems to be something about this portion of his make-up that appeals irresistibly to her sense of the ridiculous, and disproves beyond question the slander that woman has no appreciation of humor.

In all history we can recall but one instance in which a man's legs, when noticed by woman at all, were not laughed at. So remarkable did we regard this case that we gave a full account of it in these columns at the time it was first brought to the attention of the world, and these who read it will hardly need to be told that we refer to the legs of Henry Irving, the English actor, and the ecstacies they threw a certain women into, who intensely tore her back hair and wrote of them as "utter and limpid," "delicately intellectual," and even going so far as to vow and declare that "the left leg is a poem."

There are, then, one woman and one leg exceptions to this rule—a rule which has been recalled to mind by another woman's recent descriptions of Oscar Wilde. This youth had been written about by every newspaper in the country, but not one of them, within our knowledge, has said anything about his legs except to describe his breeches. But the first female correspondent to write up Oscar goes at once into hysterics over his shanks, speaking of them as 'thin and crooked, ugly an angular." "If he must exhibit legs," she catches her breath to say, "for which nature has done so little, why should he not bring æsthetic art to their aid and pad them?

We do not intend to dispute woman's right to laugh at man's legs, which, indeed, if a man were modeled after a Colossus, might at least be called picturesque, but which, as he is now molded, are, to put it mildly, certainly ungainly and outre. And, as there is probably no one who knows as well as a woman what a good-looking leg should be, there is no one whom the ludicrousness of a man's legs strikes so forcibly.

But it is useless to mince matters. The point we wish to emphasize is that men have ugly and women have beautiful legs, and that, strange as it may seem, men apparently seek that style of dress which will display their legs, and women that which will conceal theirs.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

Whatever judgment may be passed on Victor Hugo's later work, says a writer in the London *World*, it must be admitted that his intellectual activity is marvellous. Even now he is up every day between 5 and 6 o'clock, and every day he works. A hearty eater, his great pleasure is the 8 o'clock dinner, at which there are always two or three guests. Having seen everything and forgotten nothing, Victor Hugo is a wonderful talker. His souvenirs embrace a whole century. Unlike Lamartine, who used to pretend that he was born in 1803, whereas he was really born in 1790, Victor Hugo does not seek to hide his age. 'I have more to do than I have done,' said Victor Hugo to a friend only a few days ago. 'It might be thought that age weakens the intellect; my intellect, on the contrary, seems to grow stronger, and does not rest. It seems to me that as I advance my horizon grows wider; and so I shall pass away without having finished my task. I should require several lives still to write all that my mind conceives: I shall never finish. I am resigned on that point.'

Tipperary County, Ireland, contains 203227 Roman Catholics and 13,480 Protestants; but of its 227 magistrates, 173 are Protestants, 50 Roman Catholics, and 4 Quakers. Nearly all of the officials of the county are Protestants. County Tyrone contains 215,766 persons, of whom 119,937 are roman Catholics, 49,200 Episcopalians, and 42,156 Presbyterians, of whom 4 are Tories and 6 Liberals, and two are Roman Catholics, both Liberals. County Londonderry, which is preeminently Presbyterians and Liberal, has 110 magistrates, of whom 100 are Episcopalians, and almost all are Tories. It is computed indeed that over all Ireland eight-ninths of the magistrates are Episcopalians, and that the great majority of them are Tories The present Government is doing what it can to make a fairer distribution.

The Canadian matron of a children's institution who adopted, as a punishment, the extraordinary device of mustard plaster, so applied that her little wards could not sit down with real comfort for hours or days thereafter, has been far outdone in cruelty, if not in ingenuity, by an orphan asylum in this country, where the heavy sash of a window is let down upon the hands of the victims, thus pinning them to their sufferings. It is remarkable how large a portion of the time and energy of some institutions, nominally intended for the protection and guidance of children, is spent in devising and carrying out strange methods of torture for the unhappy inmates.

Prof. Dick Proctor assures us that the danger of a "comet catastrophe" is small. We feel such a sense of relief. We have no room for a "comet catastrophe" until the boys take down the minstrel tent they have in the back yard.—*New Haven Register.*

"Convalescent?"

This little story is not of my "invented facts," nor what Dr. Holmes calls an embellished truth, but is strictly, literally and unvarnishedly true. A country physician of limited sense and "limiteder" education was called to see Mr. R.'s little boy, who was quite ill. He gave some medicine and left, promising to call again on the following morning. When he arrived Mr. R. met him at the gate and informed him that the child was convalescent.

"Convalescent?" said the doctor, "convalescent? Then if he is that bad off you'll have to call in some other physician; I never treated a case of it in my life!" And with that he mounted his horse and departed.

A NINETY-SEVEN pound Bridgeport girl has a beau that tips the beam at 210. She keeps him in attendance every night up to twelve o'clock, seated comfortably in an arm-chair. She explained to a companion, under the seal of secrecy, that beneath the cushion she kept her autumn leaves in a book, and as soon as they were sufficiently pressed she would give him the mitten.

At a meeting of patriotic artisans in London the other day, to protest against the Channel tunnel, the Chairman in his opening said, 'Gentlemen, we are here to protest against this Tunnel Channel—I mean this Chunnel Tunnel; I mean we are met to oppose this Tannel Chunnel.' Here the disabled orator sat down. His confusion seems fairly to represent British ideas on the subject.

Enormous estimates are published of the amount of money sent to Ireland from America. One places the total for two years at $2,500,000. The givers are either very simple or very confiding, for no accounts are ever rendered by those collecting the money, and no explanation is ever given of the way in which it is spent.

Bob Sawyer, a colored man was lynched at Franklin, Ky., on last week for an attempted assault on a white girl.

Lumbermen state that the high waters this year will bring down more lumber than has reached the market in that way for years.

Coal lands in Fayette and Westmoreland counties that could have been purchased a year ago at $450 per acre are now held at $600 per acre.

Don't throw away your old barrels. They are useful. It has been found that an ordinary flour barrel will hold 678,000 silver dollars.

Jack Lover was buried beneath twenty-five feet of earth at Peoria, Ill., on Monday while digging a cesspool, the earth walls of which caved in.

The following recipe for eloquence is given by a Down East orator: 'Get yourself chock full of the subject, knock out the bung and let Nature caper.'

Frolic and Fancy.

No slouch—A high hat.

'My mind is maid up,' and he married her.

The fire insurance companies of New York are forming tariff associations.

To his absent father a little boy writes that his puppies are growing every day, and sometimes twice a day.

An Irishman says he can see no earthly reason why women should not be allowed to become medical men.

Parlor matches are like fashionable engagements. There is too much fuss and noise about them for the money.

'I don't like that cat; it's got splinters in its feet,' was the excuse of a four-year-old for throwing the kitten away.

'I know where the dark goes when the morning comes,' said little Clare. 'It goes down cellar; it's dark there all day.'

Susan B. Anthony wants the name of the Pullman cars altered to either Pullman-and-woman or Pull-irrespective-of-sex cars.

In a discussion with a temperance lecturer, a toper asked: 'If water rots your boots, what effect must it have on the coat of your stomach?

An Oil City man, whose wife presented him with twins, thoughtfully remarked: 'Well, well; I should smile to utter; this is a little too two.'

A French oil merchant advertises that he has a 'chasm' for an apprentice. He has looked up the word 'opening' in the dictionary.

'The Health of Washington!' exclaimed old Mrs. Finaphor, reading the headline of the newspaper. 'Why, I thought Washington was dead.'

Stories first heard at a mother's knee are never forgotten. It is the same with some other things received at a mother's knee, which will readily occur to our readers,

A Chicago woman wrote to her friend in Boston that 'she lived in Hide Park,' When they came out to visit her they found the artless thing out at the stock yards.

Head of the establisnment—'David, you are a fool.' David—'Well, sir, I can't help it. When you engaged me, you told me to imitate you, and I've done the best I could.

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ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law,

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S. H. YOCUM, Attorney-at-Law,

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613 Auditor

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You have doubtless admired many articles that you would like to have bought had they not been so expensive. They now will doubtless be lower than you would have thought possible. This reduction makes every article lower to you in price than I paid for them to the direct importers and manufacturers. Come soon, for at these prices they cannot stay long.

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As well as all kinds of **HARDWARE**, to meet all demands in this line.

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LOST MANHOOD RESTORED.

A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y

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MANHOOD

How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of "Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay" on the *radical cure* of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

☞ This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps. Address,

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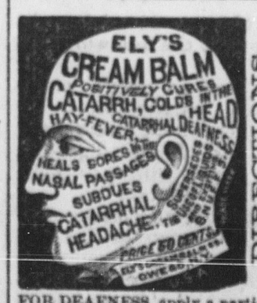

DIRECTIONS. For Catarrh, Hay Fever, Cold in the head, &c., insert with little finger a particle of the Balm into the nostrils; draw strong breaths thro' the nose. It will be absorbed, cleansing and healing the diseased membrane.

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For sale by F. Potts Green, druggist, and by wholesale druggists generally. 9-26t [28-24t]

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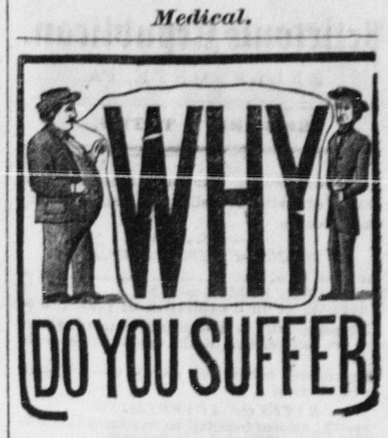

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GREEN'S Comp. Syrup of TAR, HONEY & BLOODROOT

It contains all the virtues of Tar in a *concentrated* form, combined with the best **Expectorants** and **Anodynes**, the whole prepared without the aid of heat, forming the **BEST KNOWN REMEDY** for all affections of the Throat and Lungs.

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Because they possess all the merit of the strengthening porous plaster, and contain in addition thereto the newly discovered powerful and active vegetable combination which acts with increased rubefacient, stimulating, sedative and counter irritant effects.

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Because they are a genuine pharmaceutica preparation, and so recognized by the profession

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SEABURY & JOHNSON,
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In placing this preparation before the American public we candidly believe that we have filled a long felt want, by giving a medicine that will not only temporarily relieve, but will positively cure Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Complaint, and all other various effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Pains in the side and back, Palpitation of the Heart, Costiveness, Indigestion, Yellow Skin, Swimming of the Head, Fullness at Pit of Stomach, Low Spirits, &c. Three doses will relieve the worst case.

Ask your druggist for a bottle and be convinced. Price, 75 cents. 8-13t

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Try Doll & Mingle, Bellefonte, Pa. Largest stock and lowest prices 46tf

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Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

EDWARD T. TUTEN.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every Wednesday at Bellefonte, Centre county Pennsylvania,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year, in advance.....$2 00
If not paid for within 6 months..... 2 50
If not paid for until expiration of year..... 3 00

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cents per line for each insertion.

Editorial notices in our columns, 25 cents per line for each insertion.

Marriage or death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices, ten lines in length, free; exceeding ten lines, five cents per line.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, this type, $8.00 per annum.

All advertisements for a less term than three months, twenty cents per line for the first three insertions, and five cents per line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin' this tp'e)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$ 12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

To insure insertion, advertisements MUST be in no later than Monday noon.

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

JOB DEPARTMENT.

We have now the very best facilities for doing first-class Job Work, and solicit the patronage of all friends of the paper, together with all others who desire to obtain good work at fair prices.

We have the best workmen, the best presses and the best type to be found anywhere.

Address all communications, relating to business, to

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor,
Bellefonte, Pa.

County Republican Executive Committee, 1882.

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do S W.,	Maj H H Benner,	do
do W W.,	Col G A Bayard,	do
Howard bor,	H I Lucas,	Howard
Milesburg boro,	Lyman T Eddy,	Milesburg
Millheim boro,	Samuel D Musser,	Millheim
Philipsburg boro,	Wm E Irwin,	Philipsburg
Unionville boro,	Benjamin Rich,	Fleming
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Boggs	Jno M Wagner,	Milesburg
Burnside,	Wm Stewart, Jr,	Moshannon
College,	Wm Thompson, Jr,	Lemont
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Ferguson, O P	Cyrus Goss	Pine Gr've Mills
do N P	A M Clawson,	Rock Springs
Gregg, O P	R H Duncan,	Spring Mills
do N P	Emanuel Smith,	Spring Mills
Haines	M M Musser	Aaronsburg
Halfmoon	J P R Gray	Stormstown
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Huston	Jno C Henderson	Julian
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Miles	Simon Spangler,	Rebersburg
Patton	S T Gray	Buffalo Run
Penn	David Kimport	Millheim
Potter, O P	B D Brisbin	Centre Hall
do N P	W J Thompson,	Potters Mills
Rush	Jno A Mull	Philipsburg
Snow Shoe	Dr J P Glenn	Snow Shoe
Spring	Capt A Mullen	Bellefonte
Taylor	John T Fowler	Fowler
Union	B W Shipley	Fleming
Walker	J C Zimmerman,	Hublersb'g
Worth	Thos Weston	Port Matilda

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JOHN P. HARRIS, Treasurer.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

Conflagration at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., March 26.—One of the most destructive conflagrations which ever visited this city, second only to that which destroyed the business portion on its evacuation by the confederate army in April, 1865, occurred here to-day, resulting in a great destruction of property, the loss of one life and several casualities. A number of poor people are deprived of their homes and household goods and the traveling public vastly inconvenienced by the burning o the main bridge directly connecting the northern and southern system of railway crossing the James river at this point. When the flames reached the Richmond end they immediately seized upon the large four-story brick tobacco factory of Y. M. Rutherford & Co., which also fell a victim to the devouring element. From that point the fire continund to spread with frightful rapidity, attacking and laying in ashes in quick succession the large brick tobacco factories of R. A. Patterson & Co., the three tobacco stemmeries of J. A. Hutchins, two stemmeries of C. R. and P. D. Baker, the stemmery of Aborn & Edwards, the Vulcan iron works operated by Brice & Archer, twenty tenement houses occupied by poor people, about three hundred feet of trestle work connecting the Tredegear iron works with the Richmond and Petersburg railroad; ten new freight cars belonging to the Tredegear company, T. P. Smith's grist mill, a number of other minor buildings and a quantity of coal and lumber at the southern or Manchester end of the bridge. The Virginia mining and manufacturing company's katoline works were also destroyed. The total loss is now estimated at between $500,000 and $600,000, about half of which is covered by insurance.

The Chinese Bill.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The President has already received a number of petitions remonstrating against his signature to the anti-Chinese bill. Most of them came from Massachusetts and other New England states, though some are from the Middle states. The same grounds are taken as during the debate in congress, that the measure is against the cherished traditions of the country and in violation of existing treaties.

A Rear Admiral's Funeral.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 27.—The funeral ceremonies of Rear Admiral Gustavus H. Stott took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, from his late residence on G street. The funeral was largely attended by the friends of the family and the officers of the army and navy in this city.

Henry W. Longfellow Dead.

BOSTON, March 24.—Henry W. Longfellow, the poet, is dead. He had been suffering from a complication of complaints, but the illness which proved fatal was peritonitis, which set in last Saturday. He celebrated his 75th birthday February 27. The church bells of Cambridge are now tolling.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born in Portland, Maine, February 27, 1807. At the age of 14 he entered Bowdoin college, where he took his degree with high honors in 1825, and was for a few month a law student in the office of his father. Having been offered a professorship of modern languages in Bowdoin college, with the view of qualifying himself for the post, he spent three years and a half in traveling in France, Spain, Italy, Germany, Holland and England, and returning to the United States in 1829, entered upon the duties of his office. On the resignation of the late Mr. George Tickner in 1835, of his professorship of modern languages and of belles-lettres in Harvard college, Mr. Longfellow was appointed to the vacancy. He gave up his chair at Bowdoin college, and again went abroad and returned in the autumn of 1836 to enter upon his duties at Cambridge, United States. In 1854 he resigned, and in 1868 9 revisited Europe and was everywhere the recipient of marked honors, especially in England, where his works are perhaps more universally known and read than those of any other American author. His political works are numerous, and as a translator he was singularly happy in transfusing not only the ideas but the spirit of his originals into apt and expressive diction. Many of his poems have been translated into several languages.

BOSTON, March 26.—The death of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow is the subject of universal sorrow throughout New England, and the sad event has given rise to universal mourning. Many houses in Boston and Cambridge are draped with the sombre weeds, hung in festoons and various fancy designs, and in a number of instances surmounted with the portrait of the dead poet and a verse or two from the poems which gave him undying fame. The schools and a great many stores are closed out of respect to the memory of the author of the "Psalm of Life."

The house where Longfellow breathed his last is visited by thousands of friends from far and near, all anxious to get a last look at the calm, placid features of the dead bard. The lines of his face are singularly quiet and peaceful and he looks in death what he was in life, the apostle of the good and true.

Telegrams and letters of condolence are literally pouring in from all parts of the world. Among these may be noted missives from James Russel Lowell, Whittier, Holmes, George W. Childs, Ralph Waldo Emerson and many others.

Private services over the remains were held at the late poet's home this afternoon at 4:30. The casket and drapery will be of the simplest character. There will be public observances in Appleton chapel, which are to be conducted by Rev. Professor C. C. Everett and Rev. Francis G. Peabody. The interment will be in the family vault at Mount Auburn.

Fires in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, March 24.—At 2 this morning Wm. P. Southworth's wholesale and retail grocery store, 114 to 118 Ontario street, was burned, involving a loss of $140,000; insurance, about $116,000. Krauss & Co., dealers in carpets and furniture, had a stock valued at $50,000, which they claim is totally destroyed. Their insurance is $33,500. H. M. Brown, dry goods, loses between $20,000 and $25,000; insurance, $25,000. Incendiarism is suspected from the fact that the fire was first discovered in the part of Southworth's store where the most inflammable goods were kept. A few minutes after the alarm sounded another alarm came from a part of the city about a mile away. This second fire started in H. Campbell's dwelling on Sago street, and spread to the neighboring houses and barns on Cedar avenue, until three dwellings and four barns and sheds were destroyed and other property more or less damaged. It is supposed this, also, was an incendiary fire, started for the purpose of dividing the Fire Department and causing a greater destruction of property.

Sullivan's Reply.

BOSTON, March 24.—John L. Sullivan furnishes the following for publication:

'There has been so murch newspaper talk from parties who state that they are desirous of meeting me in the ring that I am digusted. Nevertheless I am willing to fight any man in this country in four weeks from signing articles for $5,000 a side, or any man in the old country for the same amount, at two months from signing articles, I to use gloves and he, if he pleases, to fight with the bare knuckles. I will not fight again with the bare knuckles, as I do not wish to put myself in a position amenable to the law. My money is always ready, so I want these fellows to put up or shut up.'

Dies from Her Injuries.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 26.—Mrs. Julia Brizzalaro, who was so inhumanly cut with a knife and hatchet by her husband, John Brizzalaro, on the evening of the 17th inst., died at the hospital to-day. John Brizzalaro is in jail awaiting the result of the jury of inquest.

EXECUTIONS LAST FRIDAY.

Edgar Frank Small.

PITTSBURGH, March 24.—The first execution in six years occurred in the county court-yard in this city at noon to-day, when Edgar Frank Small was hanged for the murder of Nicholas Jacoby. Small was a man of good natural parts, but from his birth his surroundings were of the worst character. His victim was a mill workman, who had married a woman named Lotte McCalease, who gained considerable notoriety some years ago in rowing boats for prizes. On the evening of January 16, 1879, he found his wife in company with Small, who had just been discharged from an eight-years' term in the penitentiary, in a beer saloon. He and Small had hard words and fought, but were parted. In going home, a short distance from the saloon, Jacoby was shot by some person close by him, and in his dying statement asserted Small did the deed. Small was arrested, tried and convicted, the evidence, though purely circumstantial, being very strong. After conviction every effort possible was made to have the condemned man pardoned, but without avail, and in January of this year Governor Hoyt signed his death warrant. Throughout the years Small maintained a stoical indifference to his fate and stoutly asserted his innocence, only yesterday writing a letter to his spiritual adviser in which he said he was about to suffer for another's crime. He remained up until 4 o'clock this morning, when he retired and slept well, arising at 8 o'clock. After eating sparingly of his breakfast he porceeded to dress himself with scrupulous neatness. His mother, attired in black, called at 10 o'clock to see him for the last time. The interview was brief and very affecting. At a quarter before 12 o'clock the condemned man was led to the gallows. He walked with a firm step and mounted the scaffold without faltering. In answer to the question whether he had anything to say, he replied: 'I did not kill Nick Jacoby. I am an innocent man.' The rope was then placed about his neck and he adjusted it with his own hand. The cap was next put on, and, after a solemn impressive prayer by Rev. Donahoo, the trap was sprung and Small was launched into eternity. There was a perceptible quiver of the body and then all was still.

The body was allowed to hang 29 minutes, when it was cut down and life pronounced extinct, death having resulted from strangulation. The execution was strictly private, not more than one hundred people witnessing it.

Nevling Hung.

Special dispatch to the DAILY NEWS.

CLEARFIELD, March 24.—Nevling, the murderer, was hung to-day at 1 27 p m. He died instantly. The town was crowded with spectators.

Nevling paced his cell until 3 a. m., slept until 5 a. m. At 7 he ate two fried eggs, a piece of shad, some bread and drank a cup of coffee. Pennington's father visited the prisoner at 8 a. m. and forgave him of the crime of killing his boy. He dressed neatly afterward and spent some time with spiritual advisers, Revs. Leidy and Bean, who administered the sacriment. At eleven he was given tea and oysters.

He sipped from the cup, but refused to eat. Looked pale and nervous. The Sheriff and deputy entered the cell at 1. 15 p. m. The procession followed with Sheriff Mahaffey and Dunkle from Centre county leading. They were followed by Nevling, supported by Revs Leidy and Bean. The jury followed. The prisoner's step was firm. He exhibited unparalleled bravery. After ascending the scaffold prayer was offered by Rev. Leidy. The ministers bade him goodbye and the the Sheriff asked him if he had anything to say. He spoke for five minutes without a tremor in his voice. "Gentlemen, you have all come here to-day to see me executed. I am prepared to go. The devil has been working on me and has given me a sharp dagger—a devil's dagger. I will prevent him." Here he reached in under his coat and pulled out a long dagger, and flung it violently to the platform upon which he was standing. He spoke then of how the devil had persuaded him to kill himself. He had trusted God to save him. He then knelt in prayer—prayed earnestly for two minutes; stood erect without a quiver while the Sheriff adjusted the noose and put the cap on. His neck was broken, and he breathed his last in fourteen minutes. Sixty witnessed the execution. Immense crowd; good order. No relation being present, the body was delivered to the undertaker from Houtzdale, Pa.

Jonathan Moyer.

MIDDLEBURG, March 24.—Johathan Moyer, who participated in the murder of John and Gretchen Kutler on the 9th of December, 1877, was executed this morning.

The condemned man met his fate with courage. He professed religion, and expressed strong hope of reaching heaven.

This morning Moyer made a final statement to one of the ministers, in which he said he knew nothing of the murder on Friday, the day of its occurrence, but was told of it the following evening by Ettinger, and he had only aided in the division of the money.

A Hanging in Illinois.

ROCK ISLAND, Illinois, March 24.—William Heilwagon was hanged here to-day for the murder of his daughter-in-law, Dora Heilwagon, on the 5 h of last September. He published a statement on Wednesday asserting his innocence.

Frank and Henry Rumberger.

HARRISBURG, March 24.—Frank and Henry Rumberger were hanged at 10:30 a. m., for the murder of Daniel Troutman, an old farmer, in November, 1880. Both men ascended the scaffold with firmness. The religious services were very brief, and at the conclusion the sheriff adjusted the rope pulled the cap over their eyes, and almost immediately the trap was sprung. The criminals died easily, their neck being broken by the fall.

Execution in New York State.

ANGELICA, N. Y., March 24.—John C. McCarthy was hung here this morning for the murder of Patrick Markey in November last. When asked if he had any remarks to make he said to the district attorney: "You are a bloodthirsty brute, you are. You know in heart I am not guilty of this crime." Almost immediately the rope was cut and McCarthy died without a struggle.

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—Wanted: 500 men to purchase cigars of Harry Green.

—For the best stock of leathers of all kinds go to Guggenheimer's.

—The boys are on the watch for the arrival of the circus advertising car, which will be along directly.

—The fastidious smoker can procure the kind of cigars he prefers of Harry Green at his father's drug store.

—Altoona intends having a big celebration on the Fourth of July, and is already taking steps in the matter.

—The best place to buy all kinds of groceries is at the store of Sechler & Co., in the Bush House block.

—Some of the township roads are reported in an almost impassible condition. Road supervisors will find plenty to do next month.

—If there are any more snow storms or blizzards in store for us we'll take 'em this month, if it makes no difference. After the 1st of April we want no fooling.

—There is every reason to believe that Sechler & Co. will sell more groceries during the present year than during any previous year since the firm has been in existence.

—A Sunbury landlord has voluntarily reduced the rents of his houses. This announcement should be printed in large type, posted on a barn door and paraded through the streets of Bellefonte.

—Now is the time to have *spouting* done to fill up your cisterns for dry weather. Philip Davis is my tinner. He is a first-class mechanic. Call and see us. H. K. HICKS.

—A handsome display of the new patterns in matched table linens, cloths and napkins is exhibited by Valentines & Co's stores. These goods are in many patterns and shades with beautiful borders. It will be a pleasure to show the goods.

—If we are to have another comet there's no use in repairing front gates and back yard steps until the fiery-tailed visitor has disappeared again. The work would all have to be gone over again. The young people of this continent know exceedingly well how to farm a comet, and if the front gate does look a little lop-sided after "study hours" there seems to be no help for it.

—Subscriptions in aid of Sergeant Mason's wife and child are being started in nearly every city and town in the United States of any importance, and the dimes are flowing in rapidly. We move that a dime-subscription be opened in Bellefonte, the matter to be placed in the hands of responsible persons. No doubt hundreds of our citizens would be glad of such an opportunity of contributing something towards the support of "Betty and the Baby."

—The celebrated play of "Hazel Kirke" is soon to be brought out at Reynolds' Opera House, Bellefonte, by a first-class troupe. They will bring their own scenery and hail from the Madison Square Theatre, New York. This play is one of the most successful that has ever been put on the American stage, having had, at one time in New York, the remarkable run of over one thousand consecutive performances. The troupe that is to present it in Bellefonte will be able to do the play in the best style, and all lovers of the stage will miss a treat if they fail to see it.

The Cause of the Pink Eye.

A new theory as to the cause and spread of pink-eye is now being advanced. It is believed that owing to the drought of last summer, which extended over nearly every section of the country, a larger amount of dust, grit and refuse matter than usual settled upon the hay crop, and that this hay, fed to a perfectly healthy, horse produced irritation and consequently disease. It is further believed that if hay is wet thoroughly before being fed to horses there will be less probability of the animals taking the disease.

I had chronic catarrh badly. I took Peruna. I am very much better. J WILLIAMS, Medway, Pa.

The State College Again.

MR. EDITOR: In the issue of your paper of March 15th appears an other article on the State College, aimed at me by a would-be "One of the Industrial Class," who is to them like himself—a lie. Nearly his whole article is a tissue of misrepresentations and low, slanderous ridicule of the agricultural class, and if it proves anything to the farmer it is that the State College is but very little more than an ordinary classical school.

In my article to the *Republican* of March 8th, I had no thought but fairness in presenting the claims and rights of farmers to the State College; but we see now that to the injury already heaped upon the farmers of Pennsylvania is to be added insult. This *industrious brave* is evidently burning for a fight, insolently intermedling between others to prevent fair play. To judge him by his swarthy complexion, kinked hair, peculiar dialect and bad English, one would be led to believe that he is the *Senator* and *Trio*. How learned! He comes from a classical school. Whole volumes of agricultural wit drop from his *classic tongue*, how his scientific learning helped him to farm out to sterility the once fertile farms of his fathers! What a happy thought it was when he came to the conclusion that he was fit for nothing but a lawyer and senator! No doubt he will succeed better in farming to a science the public offices. As a statesman he has already demonstrated to the laboring classes his perfidy by helping to defeat an anti-store order bill, and now he shows his venality by attempting to belittle the farmers and Grangers. Of course, the laboring men and farmers will make him Governor or Senator—perhaps chairman of a smelling committee to ride on *free railroad passes*.

But we must excuse him. His effort was so great, that he forgot to tell the people what the College and experimental farms are for. The barns I presume he thought are to store commercial fertilizers donated for trial by the generosity of the donors, but to apply them to the lands would look too much like agriculture. He forgot to tell the public of the learned lectures on the value of cotton seed meal as feed to *dairy mules*, as there is not a single herd of cattle of any creditable breed on the farms for practical instruction. Of course to have boilers, engines and feed mills would be of no use in giving instruction to the student in agriculture. It might cultivate in him a taste for agricultural pursuits, and on completing his studies he might go to farming, join the Grangers and become an independent, intelligent voter, instead of a *lick spittle* for the lawyer politicians.

Since you are afraid that the farmers might go to the Michigan school of Agriculture and depopulate Pennsylvania before the election so that you might not be elected *Senator* or *Governor*, we will try and wait for you till after the election; but since you don't want to go to Michigan the Grangers will then give you a free pass to the Georgia Grangers Agricultural College. You need not be afraid of the *Shot-Gun* and *bloody South*. We will guarantee you a safe body guard, but if you still are too cowardly to go south among the *planters and Grangers*, take your Generals along as seconds in case you should choose to settle this case by the "*Code of Honor*." Come, *Sissie*, "help to hunt the eggs." Oh, see now these Gorgia Grangers are violating the spirit of the National law, endowing Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges! here is a whole nestful taken from the *Patron of Husbandry*, published in Mississippi:

"General Lee, a Granger, President of the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College, in his report thus explains the nature and plan of that institution:

The Agricultural and Mechanical College has from its first opening, October 6, 1880, been a prosperous and successful institution, enjoying in an eminent degree the confidence of the people of the State.

During its first session, the large number of students in attendance, three hundred and fifty-four, necessitated a full faculty—president, six professors and five teachers. The second session has opened with as many as could be provided for—two hundred and sixty-seven. During each session near three hundred Mississippi boys were refused admission for want of accommodations.

The curriculum of the college covers a thorough English education, with a practical knowledge of the sciences which underlie agriculture and the mechanic arts. As organized now, the institution is essentially an agricultural college. We have a farm of 840 acres, equipped as far as our limited means would permit.

The education is industrial in character. Students are compelled to labor three hours each day, for five days in the week, in good weather. This is deemed important from an educational as well as industrial standpoint. It also affords students an honorable opening to assist in procuring an education. It makes labor honorable. It inculcates and preserves industrious habits during that susceptible age when the habits of boys are forming, which will accompany them through life.

The discipline of the college is military, under the immediate charge of an officer of the United States army. This feature has worked admirably, including obedience to law and regulation, and facilitating the work in the academic and farm departments.

The usual circumstances of a college starting from the first as a succesful institution has made heavy drafts on the appropriation made by the Legislature. We did not have the means to properly fix for the large number of students we had. It is all important that the college should in every respect be equipped to meet the demand for the kind of education which our experience shows the people of the State desire.

The success of the college has surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the Board of Trustees and its friends. The youth of the State of Mississippi are ripe for industrial education and should be rapidly prepared for the grand industrial future just ahead in Mississippi and Southern States. If our youth are not prepared for this revolution, they will necessarily not be able to compete in the race of advancement, and must occupy subordinate positions."

But in loyal Pennsylvania, where the farmers and laboring men are just now being "bull-dozed," it is counted insolence for the farmer to raise his voice in defense of the rights of his class. They are styled "lunk heads," unfit to be on the Board of Trustees of the State College. Of course, it would not do for farmers to have a college of their own in Pennsylvania—they are too ignorant, and then it would be an insult not to ask other classes to run it for them, and should the farmer to raise his hand in self defense it is committing a great indignity. No, gentlemen, the reason your State College doesn't prosper is because you are fighting the farmers all the time—treating their rightful requests with low contempt; styling it an "ignorant clamor." You have not the wit to make your school conform to their wants.

Other classes have already good schools and care nothing about this State College.

The states that have organized these industrial schools on an industrial basis are well patronized and a grand success. Remember, farmers have intelligence not to be enlisted in a *cypher*. Treat them as your equals and respect their rights—they will then, and not till then, be ready to treat with you on an equality of honors. L. RHONE.

Ratification Meeting—Thanks to Whom Thanks are Due.

A meeting to indorse and thank the members of the present congress who voted in favor of restricting Chinese importation will be held in the Court House in Bellefonte on Saturday evening, April 8th, 1882, to which every workingman and all other citizens who believe in indorsing our public servants when they are right and condemning them when they are wrong, are cordially invited.

We meet not as politicians or for political effect, but simply to show by our actions and words that we approve and endorse the work of the representatives who voted to pass the Anti-Chinese bill and to publicly thank them for their efforts in the interest of the working men of America.

Persons at a distance feeling as we do and sympathizing with this movement are requested to call similar meetings in their different localities.

MANY CITIZENS.

The Reason Why? and How?

The reason why the Great Boston Clothing, Boot and Shoe House has decided to locate in Bellefonte, and why they can undersell all other dealers in clothing, boot and shoes, and how they are able to offer them at lower prices than country dealers can buy them for, and as our time is too precious to be given to such questions, we shall now through our columns explain to all and every body, the reason, why? and how? Bellefonte has no regular first class clothing, boot and shoe house, where a superior class of latest style goods can be found, and even those who keep a small stock of clothing, boots and shoes, have got to charge just about double what a concern like that is enabled to furnish superior and stylish goods for. Such branches are located in all the principal towns in the union. Their headquarters is one of the oldest and largest houses in Boston, Mass., where the immense quantities of goods, which all the branches handle, are manufactured.

—The order of services at the Northern Conference of the Lutheran Synod, which met at Bellefonte last night to continue two days, was omitted in last week's REPUBLICAN, through a mistake. We will publish next week the proceedings of the conference as fully as possible and hope that the notices we did have in last week's paper and this short note will be considered an invitation to all to come. The conference will close Thursday evening.

—CARPETS! CARPETS! Just received at Guggenheimer's new carpet emporium, the second invoice of the newest styles and best designs of carpets.

—Cretons, lace curtains, window shades of all descriptions, matts, rugs and everything else in house furnishing goods, at Guggenheimer's carpet store.

—For a nobby suit of clothes go to Guggenheimer's.

Bellefonte's aid for the Russian Refugees.

Some days ago, we published a call upon the citizens of Centre county to contribute to aid the suffering Jews coming to our shores from Russia, Mr. Adolph Loeb having consented to be the custodian of the money until it should be sent to the Philadelphia committee. Mr. Loeb had received many subscriptions, when the Philadelphia *Times* published an article, in which the following paragraph occurred:

"Of the three hundred and fifteen Hebrew refuges who were quartered in the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's old depot at Thirty-second and Market streets there are but one hundred and seventy-five yet unprovided for, and Hamilton Disston will, it is thought, give employment to these upon his Florida lands, where they will probably be sent in a week or two. Then the labors of the gentlemen composing the various committees in charge will be at an end, for it is not expected that there will be any more importations. The members of the committee on employment are well satisfied with the results they have achieved, and they have been warmly congratulated upon their industry and efficiency."

Judging from this that no more money was needed, Mr. Loeb wrote to Mr. William B. Hackenbury, chairman of the Philadelphia committee, enclosing the article from the *Times*, and saying that if no more assistance was required, he would return the money in his hands to the subscribers. To which note he received the following dispatch:

ADOLPH LOEB, ESQ.:
Times article untrue. Have over two hundred Russians yet here. Need more money
W. B. HACKENBURY.

This dispatch was followed by a letter received to-day, (March 24th), more fully explaining the situation, from which we quote:

"Your letter of 22nd received. To which I sent a telegraph in reply, and to more fully explain the situation, write this. The *Times* has, whenever it could, given a hit at the Russians, and the statement is both true and false in parts. It is true, we are doing all we can to get them places. We had three hundred and sixty men, women and children. We have yet two hundred and forty; among them, over eighty children. Now, you can readily imagine, we have been able to get the young and middle aged men and some families positions here and elsewhere, but young girls who do not want to leave parents, small children from one month to five and six years as well as families from three to seven in number, we have not readily been able to provide places. We are doing all we can to get them off. One of the committee has gone to Florida at his own expense to look about colonizing part, or fifty families. Another offer from Tennessee and one from Iowa are also being examined. With all this it is positively untrue and very wicked in an individual or newspaper to assert that we do not need money. It will take from four to five hundred dollars per family to colonize them—say, forty families—not less than fifteen to twenty thousand if in the South—in the West still more will be needed. Our whole subscription amounts to eighteen thousand dollars, of which it has cost over ten thousand to fit up refuge for them, feed them, clothe them and send off those who have secured places. In short, I doubt if we now have enough money to go very much further, and colonization, as I have said, means much more money than we have. I trust my explanation removes all doubt and is satisfactory."

By this it will be seen that much more money is required, and parties desiring to contribute can leave their subscriptions with Mr. Loeb. What is wanted is wanted at once, and Mr. Loeb will remit what he has in his hands next Tuesday.

The total amount of subscriptions so far is $165.50 subscribed by the following parties:

James A Beaver, $10; Mrs Adolph Loeb, $10; Adam Hoy, $10; H K Hicks, $10; E C Humes, $5; John P Harris, $5; Mrs Mary R Harris, $5; D H Hastings, $5; E W. Hale, $5; Robert McFarlane, $5; John T Johnston, $5; Edmund Blanchard, $5; George Valentine, $5; A Goldsmith, $5; Moyer Lyon, $5; Hammon Seehler, $5; I H Spitzer, $5; I Guggenheimer, $5; C M Bower, $5; E M Blanchard, $5; A O Furst, $5; Isaac Mitchell, $5; John Irwin Jr, $5; Robert Valentine, $5; F Potts Green $3; James Harris, $3; A G Curtin, Jr, $3; C T Gerberich, $3; George L Potter, 2.50; James P Lane, $2.50; S D Gray, $2.50; William P Humes, $2; Frank P Blair, $2; Robert McKnight, $1; Charles F Cook, $1.

—The committee appointed by the Legislature to investigate the affairs of the State College had another meeting at Harrisburg on Wednesday. As usual nothing was unearthed that will not bear the light of day. The examination of Treasurer Hamilton occupied considerable time. Ex-Mayor Starkweather, of Williamsport, Victor Piollet and Francis Jordon, trustees of the College, and several graduates also testified as to the management of the institution. The committee say that nothing has been discovered to indicate any crookedness. The next meeting of the committee will be held at Philadelphia on May 11.

—Has anything been heard from Dr. Hayes' garden this spring? In view of the (reputed) fact that the Doctor's peas came up so sudden last year that he was obliged to carry the crop into the house nights to prevent its being frozen, some information from that quarter would be highly interesting.

—Buy some of that excellent cheese constantly on sale at the store of Sechler & Co.

—Our cotemporary over the mountain intimates that a resident of Miles township is guilty of cutting too many scalps out of one skunk skin. Who is the offender in Miles? If the editor knows, it is his duty to put the officers on his track.

—Charles P. Hewes, our "snide" Republican auditor, says the REPUBLICAN offered to sell out to the Independents last fall for two hundred dollars and he can prove it. That is all you have got to do Charlie, just prove it. You know you are now in the investigating business, and you may be able to prove black is white, and while you are about it just employ an attorney at ten dollars a day to help you in your work.

—War clouds are apparently growing darker and more threatening in the European sky. The Russian bear lifts his great paw and threatens to squeeze "daylights" out of any power that dares to utter a word of opposition to his tyranical demands. Germany is strong and unterrified in the recollection of past achievements, but is threatened with dissensions within and menacing enemies without. England, serene and content as the mistress of the sea and lion of the land, sleeps peacefully with one paw on Erin's isle, another on India's riches and one eye constantly watching the movements of the other Great Powers. "The land of the free and the home of the brave," on this side the vast ocean, has no enemies to dread, as all would fear to test the greatness of her might. The butter, meat and groceries of industry can be partaken by all who do not happen to be in the way of Michigan fires or Mississippi's overflowing waters—that is, if they have access to a store like that of Sechler & Co. The articles kept by this firm are always of superior quality—fresh, pure and sweet. All who patronize the store are delighted with the manner in which they are treated, the fair weight of goods and reasonable prices. Call and be convinced.

Important Notice—Words of Warning.

We desire to give this friendly word of warning to whom it may concern, that all persons who have been, or are now dealing in a preparation called "Clayton & Russell's Celebrated Stomach Bitters," put upon the market by Adams & Co., of New York, *render themselves liable to prosecution and damages*, as said article has been pronounced by the U. S. Circuit Court, Southern District, New York, in a decision rendered by his Honor, Judge Blatchford, February, 1882, as being an imitation of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters, and who granted a decree of perpetual injunction, with damages, against the said Adams & Co. for violation of our Trade Mark in the premises. The principle of this important decision applies with equal force to any article of Bitters, the labels of which bear a general resemblance to our Trade Mark, as well as to the re-filling of our old bottles with spurious stuff, or selling in bulk any article purporting to be our preparation, and hence this friendly word of caution. We never fail to convict, as the Court Records of New Orleans, St. Louis, New York and other points fully affirm.

daw1t HOSTETTER & SMITH.
Pittsburgh, March, 1882.

Hay Fever.

MR. A. L. AVERY, Pharmacist, Newark, N. J.—Having been severely afflicted for eleven years with Hay Fever, after trying almost everything without avail, I gave up all hopes of being cured, when I purchased of you a box of Ely's Cream Balm. To my surprise, after a few applications, I was entirely relieved. R. Watson Harris, Letter Carrier, No. 14, New P. O., Newark, N. J.

MESSRS. WHITE & BURDICK, Druggists, Ithaca, N. Y.—I recommend to those suffering (as I have been) with Hay Fever, Ely's Cream Balm. Have tried nearly all the remedies I could find, and give this a decided preference over them all. It has given me immediate relief. C. T. Stephens, Hardware Merchant, Ithaca, N. Y.
Sept. 6, 1880. 13-d&w2w.

I was miserable with Chronic Catarrh. Peruna is my remedy and no other. WM. BOYD, Pittsburg.

R. G. CHASE & Co., Nurserymen, are advertising in our columns for agents. Those who can fill their requirements would do well to address them. 14-12-2teow

DR. METTAUR'S Headache and Dyspepsia Pills, price 25 cents, cure at once, Headache, Dyspepsia, Biliousness and Constipation. 14-8-1m

"Wet feet are common, and colds are not scarce."—*Dickens, in Sketches of Boz.*—He should have added that Sines' Syrup of Tar cures coughs and colds. 1td&w

Frank Blair has just opened another fine lot of solid silver ware, from the Gorham Co., which are put up in handsome satin cases. These goods, in connection with his stock of superior silver-plated ware, where the finest display of silver ware ever exhibited in town. As he is the agent for the Gorham Co., he sells at the factory retail prices. d-w-t-f.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, *free of charge*. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph Inman, Station D., New York City 14 1 26t

Saved from Death.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 26, 1881.
H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—Your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure has saved me from death from Bright's Disease.
S. B. HEADINGTON.

NEARLY all the ills that afflict us can be prevented and cured by keeping the stomach, liver and kidneys in working order. There is no medicine known that will do this as surely as Parker's Ginger Tonic. See adv.

AN Old Lady writes us: "I am 65 years old and was feeble and nervous all the time, when I bought a bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic. I have used little more than one bottle and feel as well as at 30." See other column. 2t4

What a prominent druggist of St. Paul, Minn., writes:
ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 12, 1880.
The Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Piqua, Ohio:
Gentlemen:—Please send me, per express, four dozen Rheumatic Cure. Have sold the entire lot you sent me December 6th, and can furnish you testimonials from our most prominent and influential citizens, if you desire.
R. A. BECKER.

F. H. Drake's Sufferings.

F. H. Drake, Esq., Detroit, Mich., suffered beyond all description from a skin disease, which appeared on his head and face, and nearly destroyed his eyes. The most careful doctoring failed to help him, and after all had failed he used the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier) internally, Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures) externally, and was cured, and has remained perfectly well to this day. 4t4

NEW BLOOMFIELD, MISS., Jan. 2,'80.
I wish to say to you that I have been suffering for the last five years with a severe itching all over. I have heard of Hop Bitters and have tried it. I have used up four bottles, and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor, but feel to bless you for such a relief by your medicine and from torment of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven ounces of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine, my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever.
HENRY KNOCHE.

MERCHANTS who suffer from Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, or Billiousness can be cured by using Dr. Mettaur's Headache and Dyspepsia Pills. Price 25 cents. 14 8-1m

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th judicial district, consisting of the Counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. J. G. Larimer and the Hon. J. K. Runkle, Associate Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 14th day of March, A. D., 1882, to me directed, for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the peace in Bellefonte, for the County of Centre, and to commence on the fourth Monday of April next being the 24th day of April, 1882, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said County of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 1 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 23d day of March, in the year of our Lord, 1882, and in the one hundred and sixth year of the independence of the United States.
THOMAS J. DUNKEL,
15-4t Sheriff.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the matter of the estate of James Chambers, deceased, in the Orphan's Court of Centre County.
The undersigned, an auditor appointed by said Court, to make distribution of the funds in the hands of the executors of said decedent to and among the parties legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties in interest, for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in the borough of Bellefonte, on Friday, April 7th, 1882, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day where all interested may attend.
14 11 3t JNO. G. LOVE, Auditor.

THE SUMMER SESSION OF
SPRING MILLS ACADEMY
Will begin MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1882.
Tuition, $10, $13 and $16 for term of twenty weeks. Boarding reasonable. For further information call or address
LEWIS REITER, A. B., Principal,
ol 14-no 9-6t Spring Mills, Pa.

Fishermen, Ahoy!

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED

400 JAPANESE BAMBOO RODS,

From 12 to 20 feet long.

100 REED RODS, 22 feet long.

2 Fine Spliced Bamboo Fly Rods,

24 GROSS SNELLS,

(Assorted, best Quality.)

NEW BARBLESS HOOKS,

Bethabara wood, Lance wood and Hornbeam for Tips.

Reels, Jointed Rods, Bait Boxes, Fly Books, and a Splendid Assortment of Flys.

Please Call and be Convinced.

THEADORE DESCHNER.
4d&w1m

Four Stores IN ONE.

Clothing Department.

We have just remodeled our Clothing Room, which is at present one of the nicest and best fitted up clothing stores in town. We have at present one of the largest, the best and finest stock of ready-made clothing ever brought to Bellefonte, and can fit any one, young or old, with prices to suit everybody, rich and poor.

Carpet Department.

In addition to our two former rooms we have lately built a third room especially for carpets, and which we have already filled up with the largest stock, latest styles and best designs that have ever been seen in this town. We have them from the lowest to the highest price goods, and direct from the factory, and hope to be favored with an early call from any in need of such goods.

Dry Goods Department.

The Dry Goods Department is, as usual, filled with an immense stock, most of which will have to be closed out between this time and spring, therefore will be offered at greatly reduced prices.

Leather Department.

In our Leather Store you will always find the very best stock of all kinds of leather.

We also carry a full line of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trunks, &c

ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER,

High St., Bellefonte, Pa.

20 Tons first-class Timothy Hay

for sale at the Red Barn farm

1000 CHESTNUT POSTS,

of large size and of young, thrifty chestnut growth; either dressed and mortised, ready for use, or in the rough.

5000 Selected Chestnut Rails,

either pointed, ready for use in post and rail fences, or in the rough. Apply to
S. H. YOCUM.
March 21, 1882. 13 3t

Notice to Stockholders!

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY is called for

TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1882,

At 12 o'clock M., at 233 South Fourth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Election for President and Directors same day and place. ALBERT HEWSON,
12-2t *Secretary.*

DOWNS' ELIXIR.

N. H. DOWNS'
Vegetable Balsamic
ELIXIR

This valuable medicine is purely vegetable: the discovery of which was the result of many years' close study, in order to discover the cause, the symptoms, and the cure—viz:

Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Croup, Asthma, Pleurisy, Hoarseness, Influenza, Spitting Blood, Bronchitis,

and every species of oppression of the **Chest** and **Lungs.** In all cases where this Elixir has been duly administered its efficacy has been invariably manifested, convincing the most incredulous that

CONSUMPTION

is not incurable, if properly attended to.—Consumption, at its commencement, is but a slight irritation of the membrane which covers the Lungs; then an inflamation, when the cough is more observable, but rather dry; then becomes local fever and the pulse more frequent, the cheeks flushed and chills more common. This Elixir in curing the above complaints, operates so as to remove all **morbid irritations** and **inflamation** from the lungs to the surface, and finally expel them from the system. It facilitates expectoration.

It heals the ulcerated surfaces

and relieves the cough and makes the breathing easy. It supports the strength and at the same time reduces the fever. It is free from strong opiate and astringent articles, which are of so drying a nature as to be in great danger of destroying the patient; whereas this medicine never dries or stops the cough, but, by removing the cause, generally destroys the hectic before the cough is entirely gone. Consequently, when the cough is cured the patient is well. Send address for pamphlet giving full directions for cure of pulmonary diseases.
Price 35 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per bottle.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Props., Burlington, Vt.

DOWNS' ELIXIR.

FOR SALE!

A Good Farm!

Containing 182 acres, more or less, along the north line of the B. E. V. Railroad, one and a half miles west of Snow Shoe Intersection. On it are a good large Bank Barn, and a

Two Story Frame House,

with garret and a dry, cool, frost-proof cellar. A never-failing well of pure, cold water on back porch, and a stream of soft running water in back yard. In the barn yard is stock water accessible at all times. Plenty of good wild pasture for cattle or sheep within one fourth of a mile. Spring water in nearly every field on the farm.

A Large Orchard of Choice Apples.

School within a stone's throw; neighborhood good.
TERMS, $3500. The la owner, Mrs. Rebecca Hoover, was offered $4000 for it a few years since. Time given on part of the payment if desired. Apply soon on the premises to
JOSEPH H. DAVIDSON, or to
REV R. H COLBURN,
716 Gettysburg, Adams Co., Pa.

PLANTS and SEEDS
—FOR—
EVERYBODY.

Our Illustrated Catalogue and Book of Flowers sent free to any address.
HARRY CHAAPEL,
Florist and Seedsman,
14-8-3m WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jane Brooks deceased, late of Milesburg, having been granted the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
MRS. SARAH RANDAL, Executrix.
Mount Eagle, Feb. 15, 1882. 12-9-6t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Peter Riter, deceased, late of Liberty township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN T. CLARK, } Executors.
MISS D. J. RITER, }
BLANCHARD, Feb. 12, 1882.

Valuable Farm
For Sale.

THE undersigned, Executors of Elijah Heaton, deceased, offer at private sale the following described real estate, situate in Warriors Mark township, Huntingdon county, Penn'a—containing

135 Acres,

and allowance, ONE HUNDRED ACRES of which is cleared, under good fence and in a high state of cultivation; having thereon a

Good Frame Dwelling House,

a LARGE BANK BARN, Outbuildings, a never failing Spring of Water and an Orchard of Choice Fruit. This is a very desirable farm, being within easy reach of the best markets in Central Pennsylvania, and has established for itself a reputation as one of the best grain producing farms in this part of the State, and from its singular freeness from late Spring frosts is well adapted to fruit growing.
Parties desiring to purchase are referred to Winfield S. Weston who resides on the premises within one mile of the town of Warriors Mark. THOS. WESTON.
14-8-6t ELIJAH WESTON, Executors.

SOMETHING NEW FOR AGENTS.

RAMBLES *THROUGH OUR COUNTRY.*

A new, fascinating, and exceedingly instructive Geographical Game that entertains both old and young.
AGENTS WANTED, LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. Now is the time to take orders. Send for description and liberal terms. Address,
F. C. Bliss & Co., 454 Broad St., Newark, N. J.
14-8-6t

—Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy acts directly upon the affected parts; allaying the itching, and absorbing the tumors, effecting a permanent cure in the worst form of piles.

BEATTY'S
CABINET OR PARLOR

ORGANS

27 Stops, 10 Sets Reeds, $90

Beatty's BEETHOVEN Organ contains 10 full-length Golden Tongue Reeds, 27 STOPS, Walnut or Ebonized Case, 5 Octaves, Metal Foot Plates, Upright Bellows, Steel Springs, Lamp Stands, Pocket for Music, Handles and Rollers for moving. Beatty's Patent Stop Action, a NEW AND NOVEL REEDBOARD (patented), ENORMOUS SUCCESS. Sales over 1000 a month, demand increasing. 12 Factory working DAY and by 320 Edison's Electric Lights at NIGHT to fill orders. Price, Boxed, Delivered on board Cars here, Stool, Book, &c., only **$90**
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13-4t

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.

Public Sale of Valuable Real Estate and Personal Property.

Pursuant to an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, there will be exposed to public sale on the premises in Walker township, on

Friday, March 31st, 1882,

at one o'clock P. M., the following described real estate, late the property of Henry McEwen, deceased.

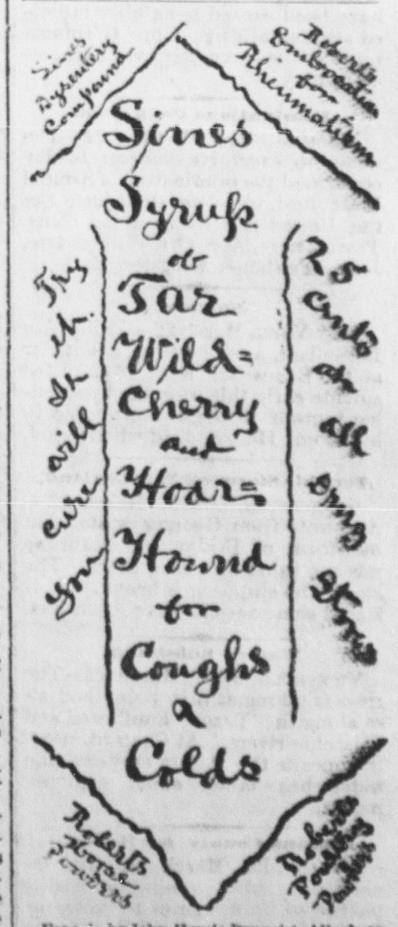
Purport No. 1, All that certain tract or piece of land situate in Walker township, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a post, corner of lands of Daniel Kauffman; thence north 34 degrees east, 44½ perches to post; thence south 56¼ degrees east, 155 perches to a post; thence north 47 degrees east, 22½ perches to stone; thence south 35 degrees east, 76 perches to white oak; thence south 59 degrees west, 69 perches to hickory; thence north 31 degrees west, 106 perches to stump; thence north 82 degrees west, 41 perches to place of beginning, reserving and excepting about two acres sold by articles of agreement and afterwards recovered by action of equitable ejectment—containing 96 acres and 64 perches nett; thereon erected a log dwelling house and stables.

Purport No. 2, All that certain lot or piece of ground situate in said township, adjoining above tracts, bounded on west by land of Daniel Kauffman, and the north, south and east by other lands of said Henry McEwen, decease, containing two acres more or less, and being rectangular in form and enclosed by fence.

Purport No. 3, All that certain tract of timber land situate in Walker township aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at post at corner on line of heirs of Henry E. Duck; thence north 2½ degrees west, 100 rods to stones; thence by land of Cyrus Gordon et al north 65 degrees east, 100 rods to stones; thence by land of James Martin south 26¼ degrees east, 90 rods to stones; thence south 31½ degrees west, 6 rods to stones; thence south 13¼ degrees east, 6 rods; thence south 12½ degrees west, 10 rods; thence south 29¼ degrees west, 14 rods to stones; thence south 60½ degrees west, 12 rods to maple; thence north 32½ degrees west, 52 rods to maple; thence by land of Margaret Walker south 63 degrees west, 86 rods to place of beginning—containing 83 acres and 58 perches more or less

Also, at same time and place will be sold a large and valuable lot of Farm, Household, and other personal property, consisting of 2 Horses, 5 Milch Cows, 4 head Young Cattle, 1 Bull, 5 Sheep, 11 Pigs, Reaper and Mower, Hay-rake, Grain Drill, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, 1 pair Bob Sleds, Threshing Machine, and Horse Power Stump Puller, Hay-Fork, 2 Two-Horse Wagons, 1 Sleigh, 1 Top Buggy, 7 Bear Traps, together with a large assortment of Farm and Household Property.

Terms made known on day of sale.
J. H. CARNER,
SOPHIA McEDWEN,
Ex'rs of &c. of
HENRY McEWEN, Dec'd.
J. TOLBERT, Auctioneer. 14 11 ts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BELLEFONTE, PA.
EDWARD T. TUTEN.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Shufeldt on the Chinese.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The *Bulletin* publishes an interesting letter from Commodore R. W. Shufeldt to the Hon. A. A. Sargent, giving the results of his observations in China. He sums up that there is no use to attempt to put diplomatic intercourse with China on high moral ground or to appeal to any of the motives which ordinarily govern nations. Irradicable hatred of foreigners exists, and sympathy will be construed as weakness. If justice is done China, it must be for its own sake, without hope of appreciation, and if exacted, it must be unrelentingly A show of force is the only argument appreciated. China is especially antagonistic in the treatment of the returned Chinese students. Commodore Shufeldt holds that there is and can be no affinity between the people of the United States and China; that the Government of the United States, as well as the Government of Europe, should insist upon its rights in China, conceding no more than is granted and trusting no more than it is trusted.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

ALTOONA, March 22.—The *Tribune* of this morning says: A car attached to a west bound freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad jumped the track near Downingtown, late on Sunday night and was run into by an east bound freight train. The engine of the latter train and eight cars were thrown over an embankment thirty three feet high, and seven other cars filled with merchandise were completely wrecked. William Filley, of Harrisburg, engineer of the east bound freight, was fatally injured, and Clem Koser, the fireman, also of Harrisburg, was killed, his body being found beneath the cars at the bottom of the embankment. Koser was a married man and leaves a family. Filley was a widower and also has a family. Travel on the road was delayed for some hours.

Arrested for Mutilating Coin.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.—A man giving the name of Eugene V. Clad was arrested this evening at No. 608 Arch street, where he was found at work on a number of pieces of gold coin. His plan was to take a five dollar gold piece, saw off the top so that the milling was not disturbed, take out about $2.40 worth of gold from it and then fill the cavity with platinum and fit the pieces together again. Several pieces of mutilated coin were found on his person and in the room. He will have a hearing to-morrow.

A Desperate Cattle Dealer.

ST. LOUIS, March 22.—Advices from Fort Reno, Indian territory, say: A day or two ago, while a party of four cattle men were about twenty miles from the fort on their way from Wichita, Kansas, to Fort Worth, Texas, one of the party named James Morgan drove two of the others away from the camp and shot and killed the third, named Stevens, who was too sick to leave. Morgan then took the horses and other effects of the whole party and escaped towards Kansas.

Rhode Island Democrats.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 22.—The democratic state convention made the following nominations: Horace A. Kimbal, for governor; J. G. Perry, for Lieutenant governor; Jonathan M. Wheeler, for secretary of state; Francis L. O'Rielly, for attorney general, and Arnold L. Burdick, for general treasurer.

Dies of His Injuries.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 22.—Frank Dolan, 12 years of age, a resident of Schuykill county, died to-day in Girard college of compression of the brain, supposed to have been caused by a blow inflicted accidentally by John Gorman, a pupil of the same age, while engaged in play.

Nominations Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Samuel Blatchford, to be assistant justice of the United States supreme court. Postmasters, A. S. Orr, Wilkesbarre, J. N. Petibone, Kingston, Pa.

Suicide.

NEW YORK, March 22.—Philip Van Rensellaer, aged 40 years, a boarder at the Brunswick hotel, committed suicide early this morning by shooting himself through the temple in his room. He was dead when found.

Terrible Storm off New England.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., March 22.—Accounts from Georges state that the storm of Friday and Saturday was the worst ever seen there. The loss to the shipping is heavy. It is feared some vessels have been lost.

Waters Subsiding.

VICKSBURG, Miss., March 22.—The river is falling at this point and also along the Yazoo, Sunflower and Talatchie rivers. At Chatard, nearly opposite the Alsata crevasse, the water has fallen about eighteen inches.

Indiana County for Beaver.

INDIANA, Pa., March 21.—The republican county committee to-day instructed its delegates to vote for Beaver for governor and Brown for judge.

Extending its Western Trade.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The President and other officers of the Lehigh Valley Railway, who have been here several days, have purchased $400,000 worth of dock property near South Chicago, on the Calumet River, and $200,000 worth of dock property on the two branches of the Chicago River. The latter is to be improved immediately with facilities for handling coal. The property on the Calumet is to be improved as a coal depot at an expense of several hundred thousand dollars. When completed it will be a distributing point for all Western roads. The company has purchased ten lake steamers, and is building others, which are to be operated between Buffalo and Chicago. A contract has also been entered into with the Erie Railroad, by which the Lehigh Valley Company is to run its coal trains from Waverley, N. Y., to Buffalo, where the fuel will be transferred to the company's boats.

The officers of the Lehigh said to-day that the property in South Chicago had been selected with a view to the ultimate extension of their railway system from Waverly to Chicago.

The Outlook at South Bethlehem.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 21.—There is a feeling of hopefulness here that the crisis in the small-pox epidemic has been passed. This belief is based on the fact there has been but one new case since Sunday, which shows that the spread of the disease has been checked Three deaths have occurred since Monday, making a total of thirty deaths thus far Thomas Doud, who escaped from the Mansion House last week while suffering from small-pox, and who has since been stopping with an uncle at Ferndale, was brought back to-night and placed in the hospital. The borough council has passed an ordinance embodying a number of rigid provisions for the present emergency, which are being strictly enforced. Persons who die from the disease are buried between the hours of 11 p. m. and 3 a. m. The town still presents a desolate appearance and no revival in business is apparent.

Modification of Mason's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—Judge Advocate General Swaim has made a report to the secretary of war upon the case of Sergeant Mason, in which it is understood he recommends a modification of the latter's sentence. The ground upon which he based this recommendation is that Guiteau was not in a position where he could possibly have been killed by Mason when the latter fired the shot, and that under such circumstances the charge of assault with intent to kill cannot be sustained. This view of the case is said to be supported by a long line of precedents.

An Appeal for Aid.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The wife of Sergeant Mason writing to a friend in this city from Locust Grove, Orange county, Va., appeals for aid for herself and her distressed family and pleads for the intervention of her friend with President Arthur in her husband's behalf. For eighteen years she says her husband has been a brave soldier, never been in a guard house before and carries honorable wounds. She thinks he has been punished enough by the six-months' punishment he endured and closed with the hope that he might be restored to his family.

Cincinnati Democrats.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 21.—The democratic city convention, called in the ordinary way and composed of delegates elected at the primary meetings, met to-day and nominated Judge M. Force for the superior court, who is also the nominee of the republicans; Charles Doll to the board of public works; John Scully, director of the city infirmary, and Vincent S. Schwab for justice of the peace. The mass convention called by the committee of twelve will meet on Thursday.

Cabinet Rumors.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The *Star* to-night says it is stated by persons who are thought to be well informed that Senator Teller, of Colorado, will be nominated as secretary of the interior.

It is also reported that the nomination of S. P. Rounds, of Chicago, as public printer will be sent to the senate in a few days.

The Star Route Cases.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The *Commercial Advertiser* reports an interview with Colonel George Bliss, in which the latter said the star route cases will be pushed forward for trial as rapidly as possible. He expects they will come off in the May term. He said the associate counsel in Cook's place will soon be engaged.

Thanking the Public.

DETROIT, March 21.—Governor Jerome has issued an address to the public tendering thanks on behalf of the state for the generous and prompt contributions to the sufferers by the forest fires last year, and announcing that no more contributions are needed.

Republican Mayor.

PORTLAND, Me., March 22.—Councils this morning elected Charles F. Libby, republican, for mayor.

State Convention.

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 22.—The democratic state convention will be held here on June 28.

THAT RICH EXPERIENCE.

A "Free Press" Interview Sustained and its Source Revealed.

(Detroit Free Press.)

A few months ago an interview with a prominent and well known physician, formerly a resident of Detroit, but now living in New York, appeared in the columns of this paper. The statements made by the doctor and the facts he divulged were of so unusual a nature as to cause no little commotion among those who read them, and many inquiries were raised as to the genuineness of the interview and the validity of the statements it contained. The name of the physician was at that time suppressed at his own request. The seal of secrecy, however, can now be removed, as the important and interesting letter which appears below will abundantly show. In order, however that the reader may better understand this letter, a few extracts are herewith given from the interview in question.

After an exchange of courtesies and a few reminiscences about the war, in which the doctor was a prominent surgeon, the reporter remarked upon the doctor's improved appearance, upon which he said:

"Yes, I have improved in health since you last saw me, and I hope also in many other ways. One thing, however, I have succeeded in doing, and it is one of the hardest things for any one, and especially a doctor, to do, and that is I have overcome my prejudices. You know there are some people who prefer to remain in the wrong rather than acknowledge the manifest right. Such prejudice leads to bigotry of the worst order. Now, I am a physician, and of the "old school" order, too; but I have, after years of experience and observation, come to the conclusion that truth is the highest of all things, and that if prejudice or bigotry stand in the way of truth, so much the worse for them—they are certain to be crushed sooner or later. Why, when I knew you in Detroit, I would no sooner have thought of violating the code of ethics laid down by the profession, or of prescribing anything out of the regular order, than I would of amputating my hand. Now, however, I prescribe and advise those things which I believe to be adapted to cure, and which my experience has proven to be such."

"How did you come to get such heretical ideas as these, doctor?"

"Oh, they are the result of my experience and observation. I obtained my first ideas upon the subject, though, from having been cured after all my care and the skill of my professional brethren had failed to relieve me. Why, I was as badly off as many of my patients, with a complication of troubles, including dyspepsia, and consequently imperfect kidneys and liver, and I feared I should have to give up my practice. For months I suffered untold agonies. Dull, indefinite pains in various parts of the body; a lack of interest in everything around me; a loss of appetite; headaches; all these disagreeable symptoms were added to pains which were both acute and constant. Sick as I was, however, I became restored to health in a most surprising manner and in an incredibly short space of time, and it was this that proved a revelation to me. That was the starting point, and my prejudices faded rapidly after that I can assure you. I went to reading extensively, and analyzing more extensively, and since that time I have discovered many things of real value to humanity. Why only a few days ago I advised a lady who was suffering from a serious female difficulty and displacement to use the same remedy which cured me. I saw her this morning and she is nearly well; the pain and inflammation are all gone and she is around as usual. We have no right in the medical fraternity to sit back and declare that there is no such thing as improvement or advancement, or that we have a monopoly of the remedies which nature has given to mankind. There are great changes going on in every department of life, and there are great developments in medicine as well. Thousands of people die every year from supposed typhoid fever, rheumatism or other complaints, when in reality it is from trichina, caused by eating poorly cooked and diseased, pork. Thousands of children are dying every year from dropsy as the apparent sequel to scarletina, when in reality it is from diseased kidneys which have become weakened by the fever they have just had."

"Well, doctor, you have got some new truths here certainly, but they sound very reasonable to me."

"Well, whether they are reasonable or not, I have demonstrated to my own satisfaction that they are true, and I propose to stand by them, no matter how much opposition I may raise by doing so. Any man, be he politician, preacher or physician, who is so considerate of his pocketbook or of his own personal ends as to stultify himself by suppressing the manifest truth, is unworthy the name of man, and unworthy the confidence of the public whom he serves."

The above are some of the principal points in the interview referred to. Now for the sequel. The following outspoken letter from the doctor himself which has just been received is published in full:

Editor Detroit Free Press:

Some time ago a reporter of your paper had an interview with me which he said he would like to publish. I consented on condition that you would not mention my name until I gave you permission. I have now accomplished the purpose I had in mind, and wish to say to you (which you can publish or not as you see fit) that I had debated for a long time whether I would shake off some of the professional fetters which bound me with others for years, and tell the truth or not. When I looked back, and thought of the tortures, like those described by Dante in his trip to the infernal regions, which I endured from dyspepsia, and recalled how much I would have given at that time for the relief which I have since obtained, I determined that I would take the step so long meditated, and thereby discharge a duty to my fellow men. If I could thereby save one poor mortal one night of the terrible suffering I endured, I would be fully satisfied, be the other consequences what they might.

My dyspeptic condition was produced by a torpid liver, which did not as a consequence, remove the bile from the blood. This produced derangement of the stomach, inflammation of its coats, dyspepsia, constipation, headache, depression of spirits, yellow complexion, fat-covered eyes, chills and fever; in short, I was miserable to the last degree. I appealed in vain to my books, to my skill and to my fellow physicians. The mystery of my ill-health grew deeper. I traveled everywhere exhausted all authorized expedients—but to no purpose!

When in this frame of mind, desperately in need of help, but expecting none, one of my unprofessional friends called my attention to some unusual cures wrought by a prominent remedy and urged me to try it. I emphatically declined. But secretly, and with the firm determination that I would never let anybody know what I had done, I began its use. It was only an experiment, you know, but for that matter all medical treatment is experimental. Well, to make a long and surprising story short, I experienced a sort of physical revolution. My skin got a better color. My liver resumed its functions. I no longer had to arouse the bowels with cathartics. My headaches disappeared with my dyspepsia; but still I was not convinced. "Nature did it," I reasoned. But, determined to push the investigation to the extreme, while I was in active work, I tried the effect of the remedy on my patients afflicted with kidney, liver and urinary diseases, watching every development carefully and studiously. Then I was completely disarmed, for the remedy stood every test imposed!

Under such convincing circumstances the matter of confessing my cure became a question of conscience and of duty to humanity. "Here's a remedy," I said, "that has done for me what the best medical skill of the country could not accomplish—and as an honorable man I will not suppress the facts." I therefore write you and most unhesitatingly assert that for all diseases of the kidneys, liver, stomach or urinary organs which are amenable to treatment, Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure surpasses any remedy I have ever known or used, and since physicians have so much ill-success in the treatment of diseases of these organs, I am prepared to accept all the consequences when I say that they are, if conscientious, in duty bound to use this pure vegetable compound in their practice.

Yours very truly,
J. W. SMITH, M. D.

Statements so outspoken as the above and coming from such a reliable source are valuable beyond question. They conclusively show not only the power of the remedy which has become so well known and popular, but the great importance of attention in time to the first indications of declining health. When professional men of such high standing sink their prejudice and willingly declare their belief in that which they know to be valuable, the public may confidently follow their example.

An Eloquent Physician.

Men and women differ as greatly in constitutional vigor as they do in outward form and figure. There is no such a thing as a standard of health. Every individual possesses his or her type of health. In each one of us who are assembled here to-night there is a weak point—a shaky plank which one day will give direction to a slight cause and end our existence. The thought is always bewildering to us that those whom we often would point out as types of strength succumb to the slightest cause, while it is equally well known that "creaking doors hang long on their hinges." A careful study of the amountof reserve power possessed by different individuals will often explain this inexplicable difference. What the bank account is to the merchant, capital is to the army already in the field, the reserve power of constitution is to man. It was not the grand charge, or the finer soldiery of Wellington which turned the wavering tide in the battle of Waterloo, but it was the silent tramp of Blucher's forces through the Prussian fields. It was not the combination of medical and surgical skill that enabled our wounded President to struggle eighty days against the effects of a wound ordinarily immediately fatal; but it was the reserve power of constitutional vigor, unimpaired by vices and excesses, drawn from the surroundings of his early childhood. It is true that genius often looks out of stained windows; that great scientific attainments often adorn a shattered and rickety body. The history of literature is full of dwarfs and cripples; but there is a fearfully painful feeling of strain in all this. There can be little pleasure in looking at a race which requires the life of the horse as a forfeit. It is the consciousness of the power possessed by the steam engine which rivets us to the spot as it whizzes past with a lightning express. How different the feeling with which we behold it struggling and puffing up a steep grade. The evening zephyr which fans the fevered cheek, the drop of water which cools the parched lips, contain a reserve power which, when aroused, constitute the terror of mankind. —*Prof. Larrabee.*

My daughter's defective vision was much improved by Peruna. JAMES COOK, Bakerstown, Pa.

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DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between Isaac Guggenheimer and Mrs. Dora Sussman, doing business under the firm name of Isaac Guggenheimer & Co., is this day dissolved. The books and papers are in the hands of Isaac Guggenheimer to whom all bills should be paid. The business will be continued at the old stand by Isaac Guggenheimer. 14-12-3t
ISAAC GUGGENHEIMER.
Bellefonte, March 21, 1882

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PHILIPSCURG, N. J., June 18, 1881.
Messrs. H. H. Warner & Co:
GENTLEMEN—I have been afflicted with kidney troubles for years, and in October last it culminated in Bright's Disease. I was confined to my bed for several months, and had given up all hope or desire to recover, when I began the use of your Remedy. It gave me immediate relief, and I am now and have been since the 1st of April, constantly engaged at my business, which I owe to your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. The doctors all thought I was going to die, and when I improved so fast, several of the neighbors called in wonder to see me, and many of my friends are using your remedies.

H. A. Heckman

Commander of Heckman's Star Brigade.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 5, 1881.
W. H. Warner & Co., Rochester, N. Y.
GENTLEMEN: Having received from the use of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure very marked benefit, I can cordially recommend it to others.

C. Kendrick

(D.D., Professor of Greek in the Rochester University and New Testament reviser.)

Thousands of equally strong endorsements—many of them in cases where hope was abandoned—have been voluntarily given, showing the remarkable power of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, in all diseases of the kidneys, liver or urinary organs. If any one who reads this has any physical trouble, remember the great danger of delay. 13-48-3ys

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Its effect upon the system is entirely unlike that of any other remedy, and is the only medicine needed in almost every disease to which flesh is heir—Epilepsy (Falling Fits) being the only exception. In this PERUNA should not be used. In Constipation and Diseases of the Female Organs and Bladder, MANALIN should be given with it. PERUNA is composed of purely vegetable ingredients, each one, according to medical authors, a great remedy in itself. [redacted]

Dr. Hartman has succeeded in extracting the active principles from these ingredients and in combining them into one simple compound, which at once coincides with the VIS MEDICATRIX NATURA in every disease, and the work of restoration commences with the first dose. There is not an organ that it will not reach nor a disease it will not cure. For particulars send for a pamphlet. [redacted]
S. B. HARTMAN & CO., Osborn, Ohio.

MAN-A-LIN

Medical.

STATEMENT UNDER OATH

"I HAVE been afflicted for twenty years with an obstinate skin disease, called by some M. D.'s Psoriasis, and others Leprosy, commencing on my scalp, and, in spite of all I could do, with the help of the most skillful doctors, it slowly but surely extended until a year ago this winter it covered my entire person in form of dry scales. For the last three years I have been unable to do any labor, and suffering intensely all the time. Every morning there could be nearly a dustpanful of scales taken from the sheet on my bed, some of them half as large as the envelope containing this letter. In the latter part of the winter my skin commenced cracking open. I tried everything, almost, that could be thought of, without any relief. The 12th of June I started West, in hopes I could reach the Hot Springs. I reached Detroit, and was so low I thought I should have to go to the hospital, but finally got as far as Lansing, Mich., where I had a sister living. One Dr.—— treated me about two weeks, but did me no good. All thought I had but a short time to live. I earnestly prayed to die. Cracked through the skin all over my back, across my ribs, arms, hands and limbs, feet badly swollen, toe nails came off, finger nails dead and hard as bone, hair dead, dry and lifeless as old straw. Oh, my God! how I did suffer!

"My sister, Mrs. E. H. Davis, had a small part of a box of Cuticura in the house. She wouldn't give up; said "We will try Cuticura." Some was applied on one hand and arm. Eureka! there was relief; stopped the terrible burning sensation from the word go. They immediately got the Cuticura Resolvent (blood purifier), Cuticura and Cuticura Soap (the great skin cures). I commenced by taking one teaspoonful of Resolvent three times a day, after meals; had a bath once a day, water about blood heat, used Cuticura soap freely; applied Cuticura morning and evening. Result, returned to my home in just six weeks from the time I left, and my skin as smooth as this sheet of paper.

HIRAM E. CARPENTER,
Henderson, Jefferson Co., N. Y.
Sworn to before me this 19th day of January, 1880. A. M. LEFFINGWILL,
Justice of the Peace.

Cuticura Remedies are for sale by all druggists. Price of Cuticura, a medicinal jelly, small boxes, 50c.; large boxes, $1. Cuticura Resolvent, the new blood purifier, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Medicinal Toilet Soap, 25c.; Cuticura Medicinal Shaving Soap, 15c.; in bars for barbers and large consumers, 35c.; Principal depot. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston, Mass.

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Sanford's Radical Cure.

A single dose instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the nose and eyes, prevents ringing noises in the head, cures Nervous Headache and subdues chills and fever. In chronic catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of catarrh towards consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists, for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure.
WEEKS & POTTER, Boston.

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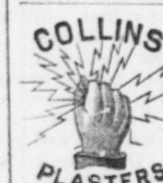

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ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—We still have some weather, such as it is.

—Disconsolate ones should brace up. We'll have some prepared weather yet.

—House-hunters are putting in double time now, and meeting with poor success at that.

—The whitewash brigade are hunting up their brushes, buckets and tubs preparatory to the spring campaign.

—We observed a flock of blue birds holding an indignation meeting the other day on the beastly state of the weather.

—Andy Lonberger says if you want to see some first-class work in his line take a look at the new Centre County Bank building.

—Will Rankin is happy; just as pleased as though it was a million dollars. It is a daughter that was left at his house Tuesday morning.

—Lock Haven is to be "circused" three times within three weeks. What has that town been doing now to merit such wholesale affliction as this?

—Already a number of our exchanges have begun the discussion of camp meeting matters. Better wait till the spring fires are over, anyway, and see if there'll be any grounds left.

—The Centre County Banking Company moved into their magnifinificent new building on the 23d. The cabinet makers, carpenters and painters are putting on the finishing touches to-day.

—It's a long time since Bellefonte enjoyed the excitement of a dog fight. This is probably owing to the fact that the Bellefonte beef of to-day possesses little or no fighting qualities—toughness is the word.

—The snake-story season has opened already. An exchange tells about the capture of a big rattler that succeeded in killing two cows. Our rival champions, Whippo and Wagner, had better be stirring their stumps.

—A movement is on foot among the soldiers to have Captain D. S. Ganoe released from durance vile. This is a humane act, for the Captain is sick and has a sick family. There is no doubt that confinement is injurious to his health.

—Now that the Lock Haven Conference has come to a close one of the momentous questions that arises is, has the heart of the average Lock Haven editor been made to soften by the sacred proceedings of the session? If not, then it must be admitted that the conference has been a partial failure.

—"I made the biggest kind of a 'mash' down there. She's a regular butterfly. I used to know her when I lived there, so you see all we had to do was to renew the acquaintance. Oh, she's dead-gone on me." The above remarks are said to have been uttered by Charlie Barrett on his arrival home from Wilkesbarre.

—The city councils of Altoona have passed an ordinance, authorizing the police to arrest all tramps who come within the city limits, put a ball and chain on them and set them to work on the streets. And this is just what should be done in Bellefonte. If the town council would pass such an ordinance, and enforce it, tramps would seldom visit Bellefonte for their health, or anything else.

—Several of the telephone lines, which have been working badly for some time, are being overhauled to-day, and none too soon to prevent the war clouds swiftly forming in some households from assuming alarming proportions. A badly-working telephone line is enough to excite even a missionary to such an extent as to cause him to pick his adjectives with shocking carelessness.

—Several acres of ground on the old Armor estate, in the north part of town, are being divided up into building lots. In view of the fact that the steel works will employ two or three hundred men it is thought that these lots can be easily disposed of, especially to those having families, their cheapness and the small sum required to erect a suitable dwelling thereon, together with the convenient location to the works, being urged as an inducement.

—It will be some time yet, we imagine, before the projected Presbyterian Sunday-school building is in existence. It seems that one of the wealthy members of the Society, from whom a fat contribution was expected in furtherance of the object, has become dissatisfied with the management of the matter, and has given notice that he will not be at home when the subscription basket is passed around, which seems to have upset the calculations somewhat for the present.

Tax-payers' Meeting.

The convention of tax-payers, called by citizens of Spring township, met at the Court House in Bellefonte, Tuesday afternoon, March 21. The meeting was called to order at half-past 2 o'clock and D. G. Bush, Esq., elected chairman; S. D. Ray, Esq., and C. Dale, Jr., Secretaries. Mr. James Hamilton, of Spring township, stated the object of the meeting to be to make an effort to have the taxes of Centre county reduced.

A short address was made by D. G. Bush, who thought the object of the meeting very commendable.

Letters were read from prominent citizens over the county, regretting that they could not be present. The terrible state of the roads prevented many persons from attending who would have been glad to have done so.

Captain C. Dale spoke of the expensive manner in which the business of the county had been managed; the complete report that had been made by the present board of commissioners; of reducing the expenses of the county, thereby lessening the burden to the tax payers, especially the farmers. Wm. Iddings spoke in favor of more perfect organization; thought to appoint a committee of investigation now would be a little premature; thought an organization ought to be effected in each township and that delegates from each township should be elected to a general convention, which general convention should select the committee of investigation. Mr. Henry Stevens, of Half Moon township, said that he had been chosen to represent his township by a meeting of its citizens; that he was instructed to ask for a committee of investigation, also to pledge his township to pay its share of all expenses attending such investigation.

It was then voted that a general convention be called to meet in Bellefonte, Friday, April 21, 1882. It was also voted that a committee of three be appointed to correspond with parties in every township and make any other effort they may deem necessary to secure a full representation. William J. Dale, of Spring, James Stevens, of Half Moon, and William Iddings, of Union, were appointed. The meeting then adjourned.

Numbering Houses in Bellefonte.

On Wednesday a gentleman called upon us who proposes to number the houses in Bellefonte. He introduced himself as Mr. A. Lee Waterman, General Manager of the New York Artist and Directory Company. They have just completed a similar work at Lock Haven and Renovo and the papers of those places speak in the highest terms of the work and workmen. They seem to have a thorough and systematic plan of operations, which Mr. Waterman explained to us to be the same system in use in Philadelphia. As it may be difficult to get the council to take an interest in the matter, they will make direct proposals to the property owners. The expense for each house is only twenty-five cents, a sum so small that no one should object or refuse to cooperate. The plan is to take some starting point—either Spring Creek or the Diamond or Allegheny street—and number from it. A number will be allowed for a certain number of feet frontage of vacant lots, the same as if they were occupied. This is done so that the erection of buildings in the future will not create confusion or necessitate a change. Numbers will be allowed, not only for the frontage of corner lots and buildings, but for their depth as well, so that no trouble would result should these buildings be removed and smaller ones substituted or the front changed from one street to another. This partially explains in an imperfect way what Mr. Waterman proposes to do. We think the plan should meet with the hearty approval of all our citizens. It would be a great convenience and the expense will be very trifling. While these men are at this work they will obtain the material and facts for the completion of a directory of Bellefonte. We may have more to say on this subject in a future issue.

Matrimonial Racket.

Mr. Alf. C. Mingle and bride returned to Bellefonte and took up their abode at the Brockerhoff House last week. Mr. Mingle was married at State College, on Thursday, the 16th, to Miss Hoffer, the accomplished daughter of Geo. Hoffer of that place. The happy couple have been living in a state of intoxicating bliss for the past week, having been tendered several delightful receptions by the relatives of both the bride and groom living at the College and at Centre Hall. Cap's friends were so delighted with his good fortune that they hardly knew how to give proper expression to their feelings. But when night had settled over all, they stole out into the darkness and arming themselves with tin pans, horns, cow-bells and other sweet-toned instruments, assembled at the entrance to the Brockerhoff House, and with stealthy tread meandered their way up the stairway, across the hall, until directly opposite the room occupied by the bridegroom, when simultaneously they gave vent to their overcharged feelings in the most hideous and blood-curdling sounds that such instruments could produce. Cap sat cowering in abject terror for some time, but an idea struck him, and summoning all his fortitude he advanced to the door and smilingly presented the boys one by one to his gentle mistress, which of course subdued the riot. We wish the happy couple a long and happy married life.

Death of Jacob Lose.

We have received a letter from a friend of Jacob Lose, who was killed at Cresson a short time ago, (an account of which appeared in a previous issue), giving full details of the sad event. Our correspondent says:

If you will allow me the space I will give you a correct statement of the accident and subsequent death of Jacob Lose, of Centre county. He was employed by Hoover, Hughes & Co. at Cresson, Cambria county, when on Monday morning, March 13, he fell from a scaffold which he was working on, a distance of from twenty to twenty-five feet to the ground, striking on his left shoulder and arm, mangling the flesh very much and causing internal injuries from which he died at five o'clock in the afternoon. As soon as he fell he was taken up and carried to a warm room in the Cresson House. The doctor was at once called in and dressed his wounds. Preparations were made to convey him home, but death interfered to delay our plans. The next day his body was started for his home in Madisonburg, on the early train, accompanied by G. W. Hazel, a friend of the family. For over a year he and I have worked together for the same company. I entered his room at three o'clock and staid by his bedside until he died, his head resting on my arm. I helped prepare the tomb. He was sincerely loved and respected by all his workmates and his loss will be severely felt. We all deeply sympathise with his bereaved family, consisting of a wife and little daughter five years old.

He died without a struggle and from what I can learn and know of him he was fully prepared for the great change. I trust and believe that he has passed from a world of care and trouble to that better world where sorrow and tears shall never dim the eye of love, and where peace and happiness shall reign forever.

G. F. Gee.

Conference Appointments.

Below are the appointments for Altoona district, which includes Bellefonte, as made at the Lock Haven conference:

James H. McGarrah, Presiding Elder.
Aloona, First Church—A. E. Yocum.
Altoona, Eighth Avenue, Jesse B. Young.
Altoona, Chestnut Avenue, George Warren.
Altoona, 24th Street, Asher R. Cronce.
Bellefonte, George D. Pennypacker.
Birmingham, Henry R. Bender.
Clearfield, George Leidy.
Clearfield Circuit, Eman'l W. Wonner.
Curwensville, James Curns.
Duncansville, Luther F. Smith.
Glen Hope, J. Benson Akers.
Grahamton, Walter R. Whitney.
Half Moon, James S. Beyer.
Hollidaysburg, Joseph B. Shaver.
Howard, John Stine.
Lloydsville, To be supplied.
Logan Valley, W. W. Dunmire.
Lumber City, To be supplied.
Martinsburg, Isaac Heckman.
Millersburg and Unionville, J. A. Woodcock.
New Washington, Owen Hicks.
Osceola and Houtzdale, W. Scott Wilson.
Penn's Valley, Furman Adams.
Philipsburg, J. B. Pollsgrove.
Pine Grove, Henry S. Mendelhall.
Pleasant Gap, To be supplied.
Port Matilda, George B. Ague.
Snow Shoe, William A. Carver.
Tyrone, Jacob S. M'Murry.
Warrior's Mark, George Guyer.
Williamsburg, William V. Gance.
Woodland, To be supplied.
William Earnshaw, Chaplain of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Dayton, Ohio, member of Warrior's Mark Quarterly Conference.
Isaiah Edwards, transferred to Florida Conference.
Supernumerary and Superanuated Preachers.—Elisha Butler, L. N. Clark, J. F. Craig, Hugh Linn, Thos. M. Reese, Abram M. Creighton.

—Mr. Levi Miller, formerly of this place but now of Pittsburg, has been looking over the field in that region and writes that Western Pennsylvania is solid for Beaver. The last county heard from is Indiana, which instructs her delegates for Beaver and Brown, the latter for judge. This doesn't look much as though the General's boom was on its last legs—on the contrary, more legs will soon be required to carry it.

It is Said—

That the indications point to a tremendous turn-out on the opening day of trouting season.

That Clem Dale hasn't been inside of a furniture store for six months, and has no intention whatever of splicing up—this month.

That C. T. Gerberick has purchased the residence of Dr. T. R. Hayes, on Linn street, and will take possession this spring.

That skin-tight trousers will be in style again this summer, but that Geo. Whippo will not adopt it for fear of having his legs likened unto a pair of animated calipers.

That a Bishop street woman swallowed a dose of varnish the other night, in mistake for some other decoction, and was awfully stuck up for a day or two.

That a war between Preacher Garner, who has just started out as a fish pedler, and John Wagner, is inevitable.

That the Centre County bank men have begun to put on airs already just on account of that new shanty.

That Will Rankin was so excited over the new arrival at his place last week that he immediately rushed into the tin shop in Humes' block for a bottle of soothing syrup.

That Bellefonte can boast of a young man who sports a cherry-colored beard. We *newt* all the time.

Rough on Lawyers.

A prominent Pennsylvania Granger in a speech recently made on the subject of agriculture says: "There is no class in the country that needs so much intelligence as the farmer, or such varied intelligence. He must not only understand how to cultivate the soil, but understand its nature, the handling of implements and the care of stock. Therefore, I say, if you have a bright son, educate him for a farmer, and if you want to make anything out of your dull children, fit them for some other occupation—make lawyers of them, for instance." Some resolutions from the bar are now in order.

Railroad Matters.

The following letter, which explains itself, will no doubt be of interest to railroad men in this vicinity, and may attract the attention of some who desire to take steps in the matter:

OFFICE OF LEWISBURG & TYRONE R. R. Co.,
PHILADELPHIA, March 15, 1882.

ALFRED SMITH, Esq:—

Dear Sir: Yours to Mr. E. B. Roberts, President P. R. R., has been referred to me, and in reply would state that the matter of an extension of the L. & T. R. R. beyond Fairbrook is not before our Board. If parties interested in the construction of a line from Fairbrook to Struble's Banks have any proposition to make, we will be glad to hear from them.

Very respectfully,
STRICKLAND KNEASS,
Pres't.

—The blue birds and the robins have come and of thunder and lightning we have had a sample. Now, about all that is lacking to suggest the arrival of spring is the appearance of a bald-headed lightning rod agent and a hand-organ man.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

We are in receipt of a very handsomely printed book of 144 pages, entitled "The Christian Religion," by the gifted authors, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Judge Jeremiah S. Black and Prof. George P. Fisher. The first essay is by Ingersoll, one of his intelligent and able productions, and this article is answered in a masterly style by an article from Jeremiah Black. To this Ingersoll retaliates by another stinging article. The book closes with a lengthy and meritorious article by Geo P. Fisher. The price of this book is 50 cents, and is published by the North American Review, New York.

Godey's Lady's Book for April opens with a beautiful steel plate engraving representing a scene in Sir Walter Scott's "Highland Widow." The novelette, "Miss Latimer's Whim," is an exceedingly interesting story, and, indeed, the same may be said of all the stories in this number. The fashion illustrations and the work department are as usual reliable and fresh, and the entire get-up is worthy of the highest commendation. We would suggest to those who do not take it, that the Lady's Book would make a handsome present to your friend. Any of our readers can be supplied promptly by leaving their orders at this office. We will furnish our paper and the Lady's Book for the low price of $3.50 per annum. Now is a good time to send in your subscription. The publication office is 1006 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

The North American Review for April contains the usual amount of interesting and valuable matter. "The Crisis in Utah" is a good, sound article, handled in an able and intelligent manner by the author, Gov. Eli H. Murray. The article on "Why they Come," by Edward Self, gives some very interesting facts in regard to the number of immigrants from one country to another, and the cause of emigration. It states that the year 1881 witnessed the largest emigration to the United States ever known, the number being 669,254. Desire Charnay's graphic description of his travels among the "Ruins of Central America" affords the reader a great deal of enjoyment. Other interesting articles in this number are "The Civil Service Reform Controversy," "A National Militia," "Anti Vaccinism," "Bourbonism in Virginia." Address "The North American Review," No. 30 Lafayette Place, New York, N. Y.

In Duval County, Florida, dwell a polygamist with three wives. A negro deemed it a duty to prosecute him, and, after gathering the requisite proof, started for the Court House to make a complaint. He had gone only a few miles when the polygamous husband overtook and shot him.

The family of David Errett, at Madison, Westmoreland county, was recently attacked by smallpox. Neighbors would not go near them, their house tumbled down, and they were compelled to drag themselves to a spring house near by.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

[This department of our paper will be in charge of a competent resident editor who will render it of service to the educational interests of our county by the advocacy of principles and theories having in view the improvement of the present grade and tone of our schools, the dissemination of wholesome truths and ideas, the discussion of educational topics, and to afford all friends of our schools a medium through which to exchange opinions, new methods, etc. All are requested to avail themselves of the opportunity to assist in this work and will be accorded a fair hearing. Address communications and inquiries, "Educational Editor," Bellefonte Republican, Bellefonte, Pa.]

"What is eternity?" A pupil of a Paris institution for the Deaf and Dumb answered, "The life-time of the Almighty."

Proper adornment of one's person is a matter that concerns all of us. Just where the dictates of Decency permit us to stop, Style steps in, and the deference we pay to this arbitrary ruler, shows how willingly we submit to the enactions of custom even though nothing is gained thereby. But how few comparatively speaking give the same attention to arraying the mind in garments of beauty? Yet the latter is work to be finished-never. Even after death, we are taught that, the foundations now being laid, will be used in the erection of eternal homes for the mind. Pay less attention to the physical and more to the intellectual.

Experience, of men who have lived long and useful lives, tells us that the world ever smiles upon him who has the same pleasant exterior to present to those around him. Any one spoken to with courtesy and sincerity will reply in like manner. Total lack of self-consciousness is essential to a thoughtful well-bred manner. Egotism is the cause of as many social deaths as disease is of physical ones. To be considerate of others is the best cure for awkwardness, and as soon as the self-important, easily embarrassed person discovers his own interiority and the superiority of others, he becomes easy and natural.

In many districts the winter term will soon close, and the work of the pupils will either aid them in what may engage their attention for life, or their failure to improve valuable opportunities will be a source of continual regret to them as they grow older. As soon as school is over books should not be thrown aside to lie untouched until the opening of school again in the fall. Teachers are mere assistants to the student who is thoroughly in earnest and we desire to impress upon the minds of each member of every school in the county the benefit to be derived from reading and studying. If your circumstances are such as not to permit you to devote much time to mental culture use what you have.

The failure to elect a colored school director, as a member of the board of Bellefonte, was a mistake, and the fruits, of this almost criminal refusal to supply the colored school with a director who would have interested himself, personally, in its welfare, will soon appear upon the surface of our already troubled, local, educational sea. The school in question is entitled to a representative in the deliberations of the board, and until this is granted can fairly assume that the colored population of Bellefonte is decidedly ill treated by both of the political parties. As it is we do not hesitate to say, that, aside from securing a teacher, nothing will be done for the colored school next term, but it will be allowed to struggle on as best it can without any official assistance whatever.

Public schools in Germany often number three hundred pupils, under the care and tutorship of one person, a man, who, if faithful and competent, is retained as teacher for life, or until retired by the general government on a pension. The school teacher is alway an important member of society—looked up to, and respected by all, hence he necessarily must be a man of unexceptional character. Those of our teachers who find it very hard to manage forty or fifty will wonder how one pedagogue can succeed in properly directing six times as many. The pupils sit on long benches. At the head of each is the monitor whose duty it is to see that the members of his class behave as they should. Punishment swift and sure is meted out to the unfortunate person whom this argus eyed watcher sees fit to report. This monitorship is the post of honor, and in the more advanced classes is held only by one who never fails in a recitation, never is tardy and never violates any of the rules of the school. Another element that acts in the teacher's favor is the fact that the children of German parents are better behaved than those of any other nationality. Very few of their schools have a regular program, no class has any intimation as to when it may be called upon to recite, but is perfectly aware of the necessity of being prepared. The number of branches taught is less than in our schools, but complete thoroughness is insisted upon. It is for this reason that our German friends always understand, in its minutest details, anything they may profess to know, and is why the citizens of the Fatherland are acknowledged the world over—a nation of deep thinkers—with the fewest *possible number of idle praters.*

Peruna had a remarkably good effect on my daughter's paralysis. W. D. Duncan, Sewickly.

New Advertisements.

WANTED! Agents to sell **Headley's Public Men of To-Day.** Being authentic biographies of the President, Cabinet, Senators and Representatives in Congress, Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court and Governors of the several States, written in a popular and graphic style. An elegant volume of 800 large octavo pages with more than 300 half-page portraits of the subjects on steel and wood. A library and national portrait gallery combined. THE PORTRAITS ALONE SELL THE BOOK. Special terms given. Send for illus. circulars to S. S. SCRANTON & Co., Hartford, Conn. 12-4t

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Men Wanted to sell choice nursery stock. A full line Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Roses, &c. **Monthly Salaries** and expenses paid. No previous experience required. Men now in the field receiving $25 to $130 per month each, besides expenses. J. F. LeClare, Rochester, N.Y. 12-4t

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German Asthma Cure never fails to give *immediate relief* in the worst cases; insures comfortable sleep; effects CURES where all others fail. *A trial convinces the most skeptical.* Price **50c.** and **$1.00,** of druggists or by mail. Sample **Free** for stamp. Dr. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn 12-4t

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Messrs. Johnson, Holloway & Co., wholesale druggists of Philadelphia, Pa., report that some time ago a gentleman handed them a dollar, with a request to send a good catarrh cure to two army officers in Arizona. Recently the same gentleman told them that both the officers and the wife of Gen. John C. Fremont, Governor of Arizona, had been cured of catarrh by two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm.
Apply into nostrils with little finger.
Sold by druggists. Will mail it on receipt of 50 cents. ELY'S CREAM BALM CO., Owego, N. Y. 12-4t

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My reason for selling is my desire to retire from business. I will also sell the
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For terms and further particulars, apply to M. GOWLAND, Phillipsburg, Centre Co., Pa. 14-9-3t

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Bellefonte Republican.

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor.

Terms, $2.00 per annum in Advance

Local Department.

—Flitters are preparing to flit.

—Last Sunday was a capital day for carpet beating—also for attending church.

—Last Monday's local freight from this place was made up of twenty-nine cars.

—Parties in search of trailing arbutus will soon be wending their way toward the woods.

—Workmen, who expect to procure work at the nail works, are arriving in town daily.

—Our livery men did a good business last Sunday. The spring driving season is opening earlier than usual.

—Rev. John Hewitt's sermons, last Sunday, were excellent productions, and listened to by large congregations.

—About the worst pavements in town are those on both sides of Howard street, between Allegheny and Spring.

—The Y. M. C. A., of this place, has districted the town, and is preparing a register of the inhabitants for private use.

—The streets were crowded with pedestrians on Saturday night, and drunkenness prevailed to a considerable extent.

—The kink was taken out of a large quantity of hemp last Friday. In other words, there was a good deal of hanging goin : on.

—Quin Daniels says Dr. Hayes will erect two mighty fine houses on Linn street this summer. Quin is responsible for this.

—Floral decorations and new Easter music promise to make the services in the Episcopal church on that day very attractive.

—If Bellefonte doesn't show a largely increased population at the next census it won't be the fault of John Lane and A. J. Cruse.

—Ex-Governor Curtin is not in love with the pig-tail race. At least he voted in favor of the bill restricting Chinese imigration.

—One of our exchanges asks, "Is anything impossible in this world?" Well, yes. It seems to be impossible to find out who chewed Whittaker's ears.

—The roads in this vicinity have been drying up rapidly during the past few days of dry weather. There are probably dead loads of mud in store for us, however.

—The railroad company has been running trains of four and five cars several days this week to accommodate the large number of raftmen passing over the line.

—About 2 o'clock, Thursday p. m. the roof of McCoy & Linns' store room caught fire at about 25 feet from the flue. The flames were extinguished before much damage was done.

—Mr. H. K. Hicks is building an addition to his stable at his residence on Linn street. Masons have been at work on the foundation for several days, which will soon be ready for the carpenters.

—It is reported that Dr. Stewart, of Burnside, sold in Lock Haven last Saturday two of the best square timber rafts that have been seen there for years and was paid the highest price for them.

—Gen. Hartranft's division of the national guard will go into camp next fall at Cresson, the highest point on Allegheny ridge. The Co. B boys of this place are well pleased with the location selected.

—Several of the young men of this place, who are filling positions in various parts of the state, came home on Saturday night to spend the Sabbath at the paternal fireside.

—An energetic tramp was in town Saturday looking for a change of wardrobe. He was rather "mouthy" about it, too, and ought to have been locked up in the cooler and given a change of atmosphere.

—A little five-year-old miss, of Williamsport, collected $8.00 in one day for the Mason fund. What little girl in Bellefonte will distinguish herself by a like exhibition of tender feelings for "Betty and the baby."

—The Mite society met Friday night at Mrs. A. J. Cook's, on Linn street. The meeting was one of the most interesting that have yet been held, both from a business and social standpoint. The collections amounted to $9.50.

—A subscription, in aid of Sergeant Mason's wife and child, has been opened in Bellefonte, at Valentines' stores. Now let the young and old come forward with their dimes and contribute to the comfort and happiness of "Betty and her baby."

Young Teachers.

HOWARD, Pa., March 24, 1882.

MR. EDITOR: I see in your issue of the eighth of March a communication signed "Sun Flower," in which he asks some questions and more encouragement as a young teacher. Will you be kind enough to allow me space to answer said Sun Flower—would not *Daisy* be more appropriate as a name for the boy teacher? Now, we say in the first place, that we have always been opposed to so many young teachers who have neither age or judgment sufficient to properly teach the young and rising generation; nor do we think in many cases they have much desire to benefit those entrusted to their care, if they are only successful in getting the people's money without any, or at least much labor, which not only robs the parents of their money but the child of its much needed instruction. He says they must commence sometime. This is true but we say wait until you are able to give something at least in return for that which you receive and do the work assigned you as an instructor of the young. Again he asks, are older teachers preferable to younger ones? If both are beginners we say yes, as older persons have more judgment and are more able to read the dispositions of children. Should they be parents themselves they know the feelings and desires of parents to the child and children are inclined to be obedient as well as dutiful to older persons than they are to smooth faced boys.

There are too many young men who wish to swing around the streets and public places upon the money obtained for a service only rendered for the pay there is in it and because it is thought to be more respectable than work more faithfully done (a vain delusion), while they know their neglect of duty has made them obnoxious to the parents of the district. He says when a man goes to learn a trade there is not so much expected of him as of one with experience. Very true, but in learning a trade you are paid in accordance with what you can do and should you commit a blunder your overseer is at hand to correct, instruct, remodel and make perfect; but not so with the boy teacher. He wants men's wages, is not qualified to fill a man's place and if he makes mistakes there is no one standing by to correct or even instruct him that he has committed one.

The money that is paid by the parents is intended to go to instruct and benefit the young and not to a teacher who will make blunders which will affect all the child's after life. Too many mistakes are made by you young teachers with our dear ones which time itself cannot erase. Too often, through such faulty teaching and neglect, the young are allowed to walk in paths which lead in the end to their eternal ruin, placing them beyond the reach of parents to bring them back to paths of virtue.

He says we should take young teachers by the hand and lead them out of the mud. We say parents should take them by the hand and lead them out of the school house and place them again in the care of their mothers until they are able to teach so they can look back upon their work with pleasure and not with regret. He says, "The child gets its first lessons at school." This is in harmony with the teaching of our boy teacher, while every boy should know that the child receives its first lessons from its mother, which are blunted by our young would-be teachers. Again he says, "Directors and parents do not visit the school room as they should," which perhaps is the most sensible thing he has written.

Too many of our directors, unfortunately, have but little interest in our schools and do not do their duty, but very often take great pains to secure a teacher who is some relation without considering the qualifications. As for parents, they are too often imposed upon by having such teachers as are an injury instead of a profit; and no wonder they become disgusted and have no desire to go to the school room. This also is the reason so many parents will not allow their children to go to the public schools, but have them taught at home so they may at least protect the morals of their loved ones.

In conclusion, we would say to directors: Give us good teachers, pay them good wages and be more watchful over our schools, and if any one proves unfit, put him or her out and put in their place competent and experienced teachers so that the free school system may prosper and prove a blessing to the rising generation, whereas it now is in many places on the retrograde and an evil instead of a blessing. PARENT.

—The rafting season is drawing to a close. Lumbermen report that the season thus far has been a very successful one for sellers.

A Word from "Farmer."

COLLEGE TWP., March 21, 1882.

I know it is not expected of "Farmer that he should answer worthy Master Rhone's communication of Feb. 15, as it has been well answered since it appeared by "One of the Industriai Class," much better than I could have done. I would, however, like to correct a mistaken notion of that correspondent. He says he "knows nothing of the personal differences between Rhone and his antagonist." "Farmer" knows of none, neither does our Worthy Master, I think, make it personal. It was his strange notions about the State College that I wanted to correct, also to influence the minds of some whom he had persuaded to believe there was bad management at the State College. I also had another end in view—then I am through with this unpleasant subject, at least for a time—and that is, that the people ought to know that all Grangers do not hold such erroneous opinions as our Worthy Master of State Grange seems to have respecting our State College, or what should constitute an agricultural education.

I do not think that where the home training is not neglected our young men need much practical farm work while attending college—that is, such as they must necessarilly have. I will finish my farm-like, rustic letter by a few reasonable farm hints. I think it important that Farmers' clubs as well as Grangers should meet together oftener than they do and talk about their farm business, compare notes, and have our boys meet with us when convenient. This I think would be a great help in laying the foundation of a systematic agricultural education. We could benefit each other by an interchange of views and give our boys the benefit of our experience in the actual, every-day knowledge gained by contact with real facts. Then it will not be necessary for them to go to college to learn how to plow, or clean out a stable, or hoe corn, or sow wheat, or even to feed stock. We with our years of experience ought to be able to teach them that. If we do, when they go to college to learn the higher branches or science of agriculture they will be prepared to make progress and to better understand what is taught them.

Our winter is most over and our farmers have had plenty of time to think about business in the field and prepare for work. Plowing for corn is now in season, manure hauling on oats and barley ground and preparation of ground is important as soon as the ground be in order for early seeding. Stone picking and water courses in pasture and mowing fields should be attended to now; so with fence repairing. Seed corn selected last fall should be examined to see if it is all right. There is great danger in taking out of crib. Fertilizers and plaster should be got ready. The time for sowing clover seed is here for some, though I think I will not sow mine until April and then harrow the ground before seeding.

I would like to hear an exchange of opinion on practical farming and seasonable hints from farmers through your excellent home newspaper.

FARMER.

—Last Friday, George Gates was arrested and brought before a justice of the peace at Stormstown, charged with cruelty to a child under his care. All winter the child has been compelled to sleep in the out-buildings. The neighbors were suspicious that the child was not properly treated, but did not care to bring down upon themselves the ill-will of Gates by being too curious about the matter. At last a young man, humanely disposed, determined to watch. He found the child in a corn crib one night; at other times in the barn. One bitter, cold night he went where the child had been in the habit of staying. It was not there; he searched and found the little fellow between two hogs to keep himself from freezing, then went and called several of the neighbors to come and see the sight. His arrest was the result. The name of the child is Bailey. It is said to be the offspring of his (Gates) daughter. We understand that this man Gates is disliked and feared by all his neighbors, but if he is guilty of such cruelty to this little child it is the duty of every Christian man in that community to see that this crime is punished to the full extent of the law. The child was taken last Saturday in charge of by the overseers of the poor. Let us hope that the little sufferer will now receive kinder treatment from strangers than his own kith and kin accorded him.

—A somewhat frightful accident occurred at the car works on Friday morning. A circular saw bursted with great force, one large piece passing through the floor and rebounding so violently as to enter and lodge in the ceiling above. Mr. David Ballet was standing in his usual position in front of the instrument when the accident occurred, but fortunately was not injured. He afterward ascended to the floor above and drew the piece of saw through.

—Mr. George Hardollar is considered one of the most expert raft builders in the State. He put up two of the best rafts last week that [illegible] the Lock Haven market.

The Pleasant Valley School.

We have received a communication without a signature and mailed at Bellefonte, in relation to the trouble at the Pleasant valley school, in which there are some grave charges against certain parties living in that neighborhood as well as against the directors and teacher—charges that have no relation in fact to the school trouble. We might have published the item had the writer had the courage to sign his name to it, but a writer who is afraid to take the responsibility of his own assertions ought not to expect the editor of a paper to print them. If they are true you ought to have the courage to express them manfully; if they are not true, it is a shame for you to attempt to get another party to take the responsibility to traduce the character of your neighbors. The communication in question is an attempt to answer an article that appeared last week over the signature of "School Director," in which he comdemns him for undertaking to abuse Mr. Edward Packer, and says that he is one of the finest men in the county. He claims that the teacher was too timid to punish the scholars when they behaved very badly, as some of them did, especially the children of Josiah Heaton. He then makes other charges which he asserts can be proven by sworn testimony. He claims that the school board listened to the report of all the good moral citizens of the east end of Boggs township and then listened to the other fellow in preference to them. He wants us to publish his letter and he will be our friend forever, and winds up by saying that the citizens of Pleasant Valley collectively will meet the school board in Bellefonte or anywhere else where justice can be had and substantiate his charge. Now we advise whatever you do not to bring your troubles to Bellefonte, because if you do some lawyer will get a hand in it and the result will be that the lawyer will get your money and you will be the poorer. Keep your money, pay your printer and settle your troubles among yourselves. We might preach qute a sermon on this topic, but we have already given too much space to our anonymous correspondent, so we forbear.

One of Van Buren's Ministers Dies in a Poor House.

Henry G. Rodgers, who wandered up and down our streets about one year ago and who will be remembered because of his extreme height and robust figure, together with peculiarities indicative of an unsound mind, died in the county almshouse, at Lancaster, on Sunday night, of which institution he had been an inmate for several weeks past. He was eighty years old. The *Journal* gave a brief history of the deceased at the time of his visit to Philipsburg. As formerly stated, Mr. Rodgers was United States Minister to the Kingdom of Sardina, under the administration of President Van Buren, and one of the three surviving members of the Penn'a Constitutional Convention of 1837. For a number of years he figured conspicuously in the affairs of the country, being an able lawyer and having at one time considerable wealth. For many years he had been considered harmlessly insane, the disease having developed itself while he was abroad in the diplomatic service.—*Philipsburg Journal.*

Many of our readers no doubt remember having seen this same individual on the streets of Bellefonte a few years since. Mr. Rodgers spent several days in this vicinity, roaming aimlessly about the streets in the day time and spending his nights but few knew where. His herculean stature and flowing white hair made him a conspicuous object wherever he appeared. A few of our older citizens were well acquainted with the gentleman and his interesting history.

Farmers Mills Items.

"Moving" is the principal topic of discussion among the people.

All seems favorable for a post-office to be established here. What is needed is a postmaster and a suitable place for keeping the office.

Two new confectionery shops are being put up here. No doubt, such a surplus of this sort of shops will make the people very sweet. Indeed, it would be a good place for ladies to make their home. SPRING.

[Our correspondent needn't imagine that he can tempt Bellefonte ladies to remove to Farmers Mills by such artifice as that employed in the last paragraph. They are quite too too without the accessory of sweetmeats. —ED.]

—On Saturday night last the express wagon drove up to the residence of Rev. Crittenden on Linn street and left a large bundle. As the family were not expecting anything by express its arrival occasioned no little surprise, which quickly changed to feelings of gladness when, upon removing the wrapping, a handsome Brussels carpet was brought to light, all made and ready to tack down, the gift of frjends in Williamsport. It is certainly a very substantial present, and we wouldn't object to possessing [illegible] such friends ourselves.

Personal Mention.

Judge Orvis and Col. D. H. Hastings spent several days in the Quaker City last week.

Mr. Miller Tiffin, manager of the Car Works, left on the evening train Monday for Philadelphia.

Rev. Pennypacker remains in Bellefonte for another year, and our Methodist friends are jubilant.

Rev. Laurie preached an interesting and forcible sermon Sunday morning on the subject of "Temperance."

C. P. Hewes, it is remarked, acts as though he was getting nervous of late. Possibly he is getting ashamed of himself.

Mr. Jacob Thomas, we hear, contemplates building a new stone residence this summer, opposite the one occupied by the family.

Samuel Reynolds, Esq., of Lancaster, accompanied by his son, is on a visit to his brother in this place, Major W. F. Reynolds.

Mr. Noah J. Stover, who recently moved from Howard to Hublersburg, was in town last Monday and tarried with us a few moments.

Mr. Walter Bayard, who has been having a two weeks wrestle with typhoid fever, is, we are pleased to say, once more able to be about.

Rev. Pennypacker was unable to preach on Sunday evening, owing to illness, and his pulpit was filled by a substitute, one of the members of the congregation.

Miss Emma Ray, of Tyrone, and Miss Piper, of Hollidaysburg, two very interesting young ladies, have been making a brief sojourn in town, the guests of Mrs. R. A. Magee.

Aaron Williams, Esq., was seen spooking about the streets of Lock Haven on Monday. We were of the opinion that the ex-prothonotary had no attraction outside of Bellefonte just at present.

Mr. Andrew Morrison and family, we are informed, will shortly remove to within a short distance of Bedford Springs, where Mr. Morrison has secured a position as bookkeeper in a large tannery.

Mr. William Laurie—tall and elegant as ever—accompanied by George Potter, Jr., was in town yesterday. The presence of these gentlemen gave especial pleasure to their numerous fair female friends.

Among our Saturday's visitors was Mr. William Galbraith, accompanied by two smiling young ladies whose names we did not learn. Call again, Billy, and bring another installment of "sunshine" with you.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Cruse are particularly delighted over the arrival at their house, Friday morning at 4 o'clock, of a little visitor from an unknown land. It wont smoke cigars, however, 'cause it's a girl.

"Dr. Joseph Brockerhoff" is the manner in which his friends must now greet him. Give particular emphasis to "Doctor," as it was only last week that he graduated and came into possession of the title.

Mr. William Jenkins is now domiciled in his handsome new residence on Linn street, the flitting occurring Friday. Hope he will find the Linn street atmosphere healthy, and the surroundings both pleasant and agreeable.

W. W. H. McElroy, one of the firm operating Barre Forge, called upon us last Thursday. We found him a pleasant talker and an agreeable gentleman. He is one of the live Republicans of that quarter and a subscriber to the Centre county Republican paper.

Mr. Al. Haupt arrived home last Friday from a visit to some of the Southern States. He has accepted a position as clerk and bookkeeper of a large sugar refinery at York, Pa., and left on the evening train, in response to a telegram, to begin his new duties at that place.

Mr. Harry L. Woods, an ex-editor and printer, recently enlisted in the regular army of the United States. We believe Harry Woods is a Centre county boy, although Altoona has been the scene of his principal journalistic labors. At the time of enlisting he was in Pittsburgh. The *Cambria Freeman*, in recording the fact, says that Harry may never wish the army out of the woods, but it is of opinion that a certain young man will wish the Woods out of the army before many months have passed.

Mr. Henry Vitinalli, who was at one time the very efficient *chef* of the Bush House and afterwards nearly lost his life by an accident while officiating in the same capacity at the Brockerhoff, and who still later was drowned (?) while bathing at one of the popular seaside resorts, was seen upon the streets of this place this morning. It was not his ghost, either, judging by his portly form and the hearty manner in which he shook hands with his friends, but the chief-cook himself in *propria persona*.

—If the *Watchman* would spend as much time in looking after the interests of its readers as it does in hunting for errors in this paper it might possibly prevent so many clumsy blunders from occurring in its own columns. The last issue of that alleged smart sheet contains this, the item alluded to first appearing in this paper:

> The REPUBLICAN says that Rev. Mr. Laurie looked after the spiritual welfare of the State College people on Sunday last. If he did, he must have done it via. telephone or grape vine telegraph, for he was present and in the pulpit of the Presbyterian church here both morning and evening of that day. But then the REPUBLICAN is reliable, you know.

It is true that Rev. Laurie was present at the Presbyterian church at both the morning and evening service, and it is equally true that he preached at State College on the same day, and not by telephone either; and now if these smart editors are still unable to get it through their noddles how such a remarkable thing was accomplished, if they will drop into our sanctum we will give them a minute explanation of how the thing was done. And as to reliability, it will probably occur to the average reader that the *Watchman* does not possess any more than the law allows.

—Annie Rhen, the young lady of Snyder Run, near Lock Haven, who accidentally shot herself on Saturday, was still living yesterday, though her condition is critical. The *Journal* gives the following as the real facts of the case:

Thomas Kessinger, an employee of Mr. Rhen, got up from the breakfast table and reached for his hat which hung on a nail. In getting it, a coat, in the pocket of which was a revolver, fell to the floor. One of the cartridges exploded and entered Miss Rhen's side about four inches from the spine. The girl was wiping her hands on a towel behind the kitchen door when the shooting occurred. Mr. Kessinger, though not at fault, feels very badly on account of the unfortunate accident.

—We learn that Rev. Thomas M. Reese, a superanuated minister of the Central Pennsylvania Conference, died on Monday morning at Altoona. Rev. Reese formerly resided in Bellefonte, where he was greatly respected and loved by all who knew him as a man and citizen and for his faithful labors in the Lord's vineyard. He had been in ill health for several months, and for some time previous to his death had been unable to take an active part in church matters.

—Monday was by far the warmest day we have had since spring opened. Light overcoats were burdensome and those engaged in outdoor work were induced, owing to the warm state of the atmosphere, to divest themselves of coat and vest. This, together with the thunder storm which visited us towards evening, made it seem as though the sunny days of May had arrived.

—Mr. Henry Twitmire, who resides near the junction of Logan street and the Lewistown Turnpike, will dispose of his household goods at public sale on Wednesday next, after which it is his intention to break up housekeeping. His sister-in-law, who resides with him, will remove to Altoona, where she has relatives. Mr. Tom Twitmire, his son, is now at home on a farewell visit.

—At last the rickety structure on corner of Spring and Lamb streets, known as the wigwam, has been sold and, we hope, will shortly be removed from sight. Mr. William Armstrong is the purchaser and the price paid for this ancient pile of lumber was $55.00. We believe Mr. Armstrong intends building himself a dwelling from the ruins of the building.

—Now that Harvey, that thriving rascal, and his family have left town, the *Watchman* suddenly comes to the front as his friend and champion. There is nothing remarkable about this, however, as it is exactly in keeping with one of the great principles of Democracy.

The Markets.

BELLEFONTE, March 28, 1882.

Wheat, old	$1 25
" new	1 25
Rye per bushel	80
Corn, cob	75
Corn, shelled, old	75
Oats	50
Cloverseed	5 50@6 00
Flour, retail, per barrel	7 00
Flour, wholesale	6 25

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, choice timothy, per ton	$12 00
Hay, mixed, per ton	9 00
Long rye straw, bundled, per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6 00@8 00

PLASTER.

Cayuga, ground, per ton	$
Nova Scotia ground, per ton	

Provision Market.

Corrected daily by Valentines & Co.

Apples, dried, per pound	5
Cherries, dried, per pound, seeded	10
Beans per quart	10
Fresh butter per pound	30
Chickens per pound	5
Cheese per pound	26
Country hams per pound	12
Hams, sugar cured	17
Bacon	16
Lard per pound	10
Eggs per doz	15
Potatoes per bushel, new	1 20
Dried beef	20
Wilson's pressed beef per pound	25
Canned tomatoes per can	15
Lemons per doz	35@50
Dried sweet corn per pound	10